No 1454

November 4, 1756.

The PENNSYLVANIA G[illegible]

Containing the Freſheſt Ad- *vices, Fore[illegible]*

LONDON, July 10.

A late EPISTLE to Mr. C------D.

The better Part of Valour is Diſcretion, in the which better Part I have ſav'd my Life. SHAKESPEAR.

DEAR Sir, 'tis with Pleaſure the following I write,
And hope you'll impute my Miſtakes to my Fright.
On the 8th Day of *May* we ſet Sail for *Mahon*,
Where we fear'd we ſhould get (as the Wind blew) too ſoon;
I was not in Haſte; for 'tis always my Way,
To be firſt at a Feaſt, and the laſt at a Fray.
On the 19th, at Noon, we diſcern'd the *French* Fleet,
And judg'd we muſt now either beat or be beat.
I was then to the Windward, and ſuch was my Play,
That by ſhifting and ſhifting I ſpun out the Day;
On the 20th again the *French* Fleet was in Sight,
And I found that in Spight of my Fear I muſt fight;
On comparing our Force we had one Ship to ſpare,
And to take the Advantage I thought was unfair,
So I ordered the Deptford to get to a Diſtance,
But not too far off ſhould we want her Aſſiſtance.
Mr. W---ST, who loves fighting, behav'd like a Man,
Tho' he ſail'd in the Rear, yet he fought in the Van;
If I fought, you'll believe the Engagement was hot,
But I wiſely kept out of the Reach of their Shot.
Th' *Intrepid* by Accident loſing her Maſt,
Was a handſome Excuſe for retreating at laſt.
A Council was call'd, and we all thought it beſt,
As they ſteer'd for the Eaſt, we ſhould ſteer for the Weſt.
This agreed; leſt their Minds, when recover'd, ſhould alter,
I am ſailing as faſt as I can to *Gibraltar*:
So I wrote this in Haſte, as I thought it expected,
That News of ſuch Moment ſhould not be neglected.
Do your beſt to enhance my Deſerts to the K----g,
And in all Things (but fighting) believe me,
Your's, *B---ng*.

On a certain Moſt Admirable ADMIRAL.

IF you believe what *Frenchmen* ſay,
B---g came, was beat, and run away.
Believe what *B---g* himſelf hath ſaid,
He fought, he conquer'd, and he fled.
To fly, when beat, is no new Thing;
Thouſands have done it as well as *B--g*:
But no Man did, before *B---g*, ſay,
He conquer'd, and then run away.
B---g therefore is, without a Fable,
An Admiral Moſt Admirable.

On General BLAKENEY's *Defence of Fort St.* Philip.

Nobilitas ſola atque unica Virtus eſt.

THE Gaul, in *Tacticks, long the Palm has bore;
But now that Palm the Gaul ſhall wear no more:
The Conqu'ror's Badge ſhall BLAKENEY's Brows adorn,
And Europe laugh the bluſt'ring Gaul to Scorn.
BLAKENEY has practis'd more than Blondel thought,
Than Louis thunder'd, or his Vauban taught:
The Britiſh Annals ſhall ſound forth his Fame,
And diſtant Ages, hail his ſacred Name.
Whilſt Dukes and Princes undiſtinguiſh'd die,
BLAKENEY's immortal Deeds ſhall reach the Sky.

* *The Art Military.*

EPIGRAM.

CRIES *B----y* to *B----g*, as he kept at a Diſtance,
You'll be hang'd, you Poltroon, if you don't bring Aſſiſtance:
Why aye,----reply'd *B----g*, what you ſay may be true,
But then I may chance to be ſhot if I do:
Sudden Death I abhor; while there's Life, there is Hope:
Let me 'ſcape but the Gun, I can buy off the Rope.

Another EPIGRAM.

On the Two BETA's (*or* B. *and* B.) *writen extempore.*

OLD *B---g*, the valiant Cock, ſtout ſtood the Fight:
Young *B---g*, his valiant Chick, ſwift led the Flight.
The hardy Sire for Bravery is renown'd,
The Son, with equal Praiſe, for Prudence crown'd.
The Old Cock a thouſand Deaths by Standing brav'd,
His Chick a thouſand Lives by Running ſav'd.
Thus equal Lawrels equal Heroes grace,
One won the Battle,---t'other won the Race.

When People are ſeized with violent Longings, it commonly happens that their Appetite is rather cheated than gratified. For many Weeks we were diſtracted for a Gazette, and for many Weeks were diſappointed. At length the Preſs was delivered of a GAZETTE (after miſcarrying, if Fame ſays true, of another) and ſuch a Gazette was never ſeen. Common Readers call it a Letter from the Admiral. No Letter, ſay wiſer Heads, but an Extract, if you pleaſe, which may be owned or denied, as Occaſion requires. That ſome Things are left out, the Senſe, or rather the Want of Senſe, renders probable, and if the Liſt of the French Defects were not added, there lurks beneath a Myſtery no Oedipus on this Side the Water can reveal. How long it will be before an Interpreter will arrive from the other Side, able to ſolve all our Doubts, and by a Supply of Circumſtances convert this Cannonading into an Action, and ſo make this Extract give Pleaſure to any but the Writer of it, who can ſay?

There is an affected Concern for Gibraltar, for which no ordinary Peruſer can account. That he did not care to weaken the Garriſon, ſo much as by changing a Regiment, we learn by his firſt Epiſtle; that he lingered, and did not care to leave it, appeared very ſtrongly from his Conduct; that it ran in his Mind, and that even the Thunder of Galiſſoniere's Cannon, though they certainly made Impreſſion enough, could not drive it out of his Head, we now learn from himſelf; that he was impatient to return thither again, and was deſirous of authorizing that Impatience by the ſpecious Concurrence of his Aſſociates, is the Senſe of the Council of War; and that thither he is actually gone again, if we have not certainly heard, we at leaſt poſitively believe.

But his Concern for Gibraltar, tho' unattacked, and for any Thing we can diſcern, not likely to be attacked, is not half ſo ſurprizing, as his Unconcern for St. Philip's, of which Place, if we may gueſs from the Extract, he had never heard, or had ſuffered the Name to ſlip his Memory, if he had. How this came to paſs, when he muſt foreſee, if he has any Capacity of Foreſeeing left, that this Letter would be made publick, and that all Mankind would conſider it as a Portraiture of a Great Man by his own Hand, ſurpaſſes any Genius but his own to explain. However, thus much muſt be ſaid for the Gazette, that it was an extraordinary One, tho' publiſhed on a common Night; that if it did not ſatisfy our Hunger, it at leaſt ſpoiled our Stomachs; and that no Hunter after News, however eager, has expreſſed any Longings of this Sort ſince.

Mr. Moyle's Charge to the Grand Jury at Leſkar, in Cornwall, in April, 1706, has this following Paſſage:

'A general Corruption of Manners is not only the cer-
'tain Symptom and Preſage that a Nation is ripe for
'Ruin, but is the natural Cauſe and Principle of the De-
'cay and Deſtruction of all Governments: When De-
'bauchery has infected the Manners of a Nation, it ex-
'tinguiſhes all publick Spirit and Love of their Country;
'it debaſes the natural Courage and Bravery of the Com-
'mon People; and in the Gentry, it deſtroys that Emu-
'lation of Glory, which is the Root of all noble Actions.
'Men who are given up to theſe brutal Pleaſures, have no-
'thing in View but their private Intereſt; they loſe the
'Ambition of doing well, and the Shame of doing ill;
'and Contempt of Publick Fame, always begets a Con-
'tempt of Publick Virtue: This will create a total Ne-
'glect of the Laws, produce Faction in the State, Cowar-
'dice and ill Diſcipline in the Armies, and make a Nation
'an eaſy Prey to the firſt Invader.'

From the General Evening Poſt, July 10, 1756.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR, *July* 3, 1756.

By inſerting the following little ſeaſonable Eſſay, you may, perhaps, do ſome Service to your Country, and will certainly oblige a conſtant Reader.

COURAGE ſeems to me to conſiſt in a Man's keeping his Underſtanding clear and undiſturbed, when Dangers approach, and in daring to face and oppoſe them, when he is ſenſible that it is his Duty to do ſo.

Cowardice, on the contrary, conſiſts in ſuffering the Underſtanding to be diſturbed or diſabled when Dangers approach, and in not daring to face and oppoſe them when we are ſenſible it is our Duty to do ſo.

As Courage conduces to the Preſervation of Mens Lives and Properties from the Rapaciouſneſs and Cruelty of their Neighbours, it is conſequently the neceſſary Support of all States, and a Quality which ought to be highly honoured and rewarded.

As Cowardice, on the contrary, neceſſarily occaſions the Deſtruction of a State, it cannot be too much diſeſteemed and diſcouraged, nor too ſeverely puniſhed.

I will conſider firſt the Rewards of Bravery, and then the Puniſhment of Cowardice. By honours and Rewards Bravery is cheriſhed and propagated. It is almoſt inconceivable what a noble Ardour and Emulation were raiſed throughout all Greece by the Diſtinctions and Honours paid to thoſe who ſignalized themſelves in the Service of their Country. Theſe inſpired them with a Reſolution ſufficient not only to withſtand, but even to overturn the mighty Power of Perſia. Themiſtocles told his Friends, that Miltiades's Trophies would not let him ſleep. In all Probability this ſingle Circumſtance of a Trophy's being erected by the Athenians in Honour of Miltiades was the Occaſion of Themiſtocles's gaining the Battle of Salamis, which ſaved all Greece from Deſtruction. Had the Perſians in the ſame Manner encouraged military Merit amongſt them, they had never been ſo ſhamefully defeated. The Romans, by their Triumphs, mural and civick Crowns, &c. made themſelves Maſters of the World. Our Neighbours the Dutch very rightly think that Trade is the Support of their Nation; but not conſidering that that Trade muſt be ſupported by Arms, and therefore, not paying a proper Regard to the brave Soldier, have brought into the utmoſt Hazard, and will inevitably loſe that Property and thoſe Poſſeſſions they are ſo fond of. The two or three laſt French Kings, by a contrary Conduct, have infuſed ſuch a Spirit into their People, that, forgetting they are in Reality Slaves, and dazzled by that Phantom the Glory of their Monarch, they delight in War, and are continually extending the Bounds of his Dominions. Is it not abſolutely neceſſary then for the King of Great-Britain, when attacked by ſuch an Enemy, and when almoſt all the Powers in Europe are confederating againſt him, to uſe all poſſible Methods to raiſe the Courage of his Subjects, that they may be able to preſerve thoſe Liberties and Riches which the Bravery and Induſtry of their Anceſtors have procured them? The proper Diſ[illegible]
ments would moſt contri[illegible]
Knighthood ſhould be m[illegible]
diſtinguiſhed themſelves in[illegible]
really be an Honour to the [illegible]
ferred to the Command of a[illegible]
cauſe he is the Relation of a[illegible]
ment, but becauſe he has entitle[illegible]
ſolution and Conduct in Battle. [illegible]
advanced in this Point a new Metho[illegible]
ments; I acknowledge that this Advi[illegible]
repeated a thouſand Times, and I wiſh[illegible]
been ſuch as that there was no Occaſion[illegible]
it now; but I cannot help urging it, a[illegible]
is the only Thing that can poſſibly preve[illegible]
in the deſperate War we are now engage[illegible]
haps by his ſteady Adherence to this [illegible]
Cromwell rendered his Fleet and Army a[illegible]
ble.

There is one Thing more in which I have[illegible]
that our Practice is very impolitick. It ha[illegible]
long eſtabliſhed, both in the Army and Nav[illegible]
ficers ſhould riſe to the higheſt Poſts according[illegible]
niority, and conſequently they look upon it as an[illegible]
when a Junior is advanced above them; ſo that th[illegible]
Junior is infinitely ſuperior in Merit to the Seniors[illegible]
all the Abilities of a Marlborough or a Blake, the[illegible]
ment cannot exalt him to a higher Station withou[illegible]
cing his Seniors in Proportion at the ſame Tim[illegible]
very great Detriment, or at leaſt Expence of the[illegible]
I grant that this is a very good Rule to prevent [illegible]
and Contentions, where Merits are equal, or in Ma[illegible]
leſs Conſequence; but in this Caſe, where perhaps t[illegible]
ry Being of a State is concerned, which often depen[illegible]
on the Conduct of a General or Admiral, I canno[illegible]
thinking that this Cuſtom ought to be aboliſhed. [illegible]
Advancement of theſe Seniors does not prove the abi[illegible]
Ruin of a State, it may however be extremely prejudi[illegible]
to it. We ſend our Fleets and Armies under each
theſe Seniors ſucceſſively: They are deſtroyed by their War[illegible]
of Skill or Courage, or, at beſt, the neceſſary Service is
not performed, till the Junior, ſucceeding to the Command
in his Turn, reſcues us from the Jaws of Deſtruction. So
that ſhould ſome of theſe old Captains ſay, "We have not
had Opportunities of ſignalizing ourſelves in our preſent
Stations; advance us, and then make Trial of our Abili-
ties;" If it depended upon me I ſhould anſwer, "The
Publick would run too great a Riſk." Should they ſay a-
gain, "If you do not think it proper to truſt us with the
Power, let us at leaſt enjoy the Title and Half-Pay of Ge-
nerals or Admirals;" I ſhould reply, "The giving you the
Title would leſſen the Honour of it to thoſe who have de-
ſervedly gained it by their Actions; and as to the Half-Pay
you deſire, your Country, in its preſent Circumſtances,
cannot afford it you; but however, though you have al-
ready had pay long enough for doing nothing, yet when
you retire it will give you the Half-Pay of your preſent
Commiſſions, which will ſupport you in as handſome a
Manner as you ought to live." Many Officers, as Things
ſtand at preſent, think of nothing but enjoying their Pay,
and never care to enter upon Service, knowing that if they
live l[illegible]ng enough they will be ſuperior Officers of courſe;
whereas if there was an Alteration in this Reſpect, it is in-
credible what an Emulation it would excite, what an Ea-
gerneſs to go upon Action, and how many noble Actions
would be performed.

As to the Puniſhment of Cowardice,

It has been aſſerted by ſome, that Nature forms the Brave and the Coward; that Bravery is not in the Power of thoſe whom ſhe has made Cowards, and conſequently that it would be unjuſt to inflict any Puniſhment upon Cowardice. But this is a groſs Miſtake, and a moſt pernicious Doctrine. Cowardice proceeds, as all other bad Paſſions do, from a falſe Notion of Things, a Diſpoſition of Mind which is in our own Power, and increaſes by Indulgence. The Fault, I ſay, is not in the Blood, but in the Mind. If Bravery or Cowardice were implanted by Nature in the Conſtitution of Man, it would neceſſarily be unalterable in the ſame Perſon, would not at all depend upon the Alterations of the Mind, nor be wrought upon by Exhortation or Example; but what a great Influence theſe may have, every one, I dare ſay, has experienced in himſelf. A Man who has been formerly brave, may work himſelf up to entertain ſuch a Regard for Life, Health, or Riches, as will make him tremble at any Accident which may in the leaſt Degree affect them, and will occaſion his deſerting his Duty both with regard to God and his Country. On the other Hand, many a Man who has been in the firſt Part of his Life a Coward, by duly conſidering his Duty to God and his Country, the Value of Fame, the Tranſitorineſs of Life, &c. has become a Martyr or a Hero, has learnt to deſpiſe Danger, and face Death with the greateſt Intrepidity. A Thief, whoſe Crime proceeds from his too great Love of Money, may as reaſonably pretend that it is conſtitutional, and pray an Exemption from Puniſhment upon that Account, as the Coward, whoſe Crime proceeds from his too great Love of Life, &c. Every Man by entering into a ſtrict Examination of his own Mind muſt know whether he is a Coward or not, he muſt know how his Mind is diſpoſed, what Value he ſets upon Life, and whether he thinks it right and worth his While to hazard it for the Good of his Country, or to acquire Honour to himſelf; if he does not think ſo, he is criminal in accepting a Commiſſion.

But

…ttends
…and un-
…oom to think
…with the Hope,
…d by a daſtardly
…kes a thouſand o-
…ble Duty of eve-
…ſtantly, in every
…ions, the ſevereſt
…e ſo far from being
…contrary, by neglect-
…reateſt Cruelty to his
…ſelves. For ſuppoſing
…in an Army is detect-
…, and declares that he
…o ſhall behave ill, ſuch an
…tion will keep the reſt of
…Country will be glorioufly
…ne of the ten to eſcape Pu-
…oldiers will fly from the Ene-
…that he ſhall be favoured in the
…the Execution of Ninety out of
…medy the Evil.

…in South-Carolina, September 2.

…Cape-Fear, we learn, that they pur-
…Privateer from that River: And that,
…age the bringing in of Prizes there, the
…miralty have reſolved to be ſatisfied with,
…han, the moderate Fees allotted them by
…t upon their Condemnation. The ſame
…done every where; as, we dare affirm, it

…hat in the preſent critical Conjuncture, a
…ntlemen have Thoughts of forming them-
…Permiſſion) into an Artillery Company: The
…which will be, to inſtruct themſelves in the Art
…ry, ſo as they may be ready, upon any Emergen-
…e their Country in that Capacity, with Judgment
…Spirit.

…y arrived here Capt. Savage, in 17 Days from St.
…whom our Advices that can be depended on are,
…had then already fitted out Five Privateers from
…nd, viz. a Brig, of 14 Carriage and 20 Swivel
…hree ſmall Sloops commanded by the Captains Con-
…e, King and Burroughs, and a ſmall Two Maſt-
…ommanded by Capt. Connel: That on the 11th ult.
…Burroughs ſent in a French Schooner, called la
…des Anges, Pierre St. Martin, Commander; and
…the 12th, a Dutch Schooner (taken by him in Concert
…Conſtantine, and King) laden with Frenchmen,
…o had hired her to carry them with a few Dollars from
St. Euſtatia to Martinique: That Capt. Connel had alſo ſent in on the 12th, a French Periaugua, with 15 Caſks of Melaſſes, and a few of Rum; and a Dutch Sloop, hired to tranſport more Frenchmen, with 6000 Dollars, their Property, to Guadaloupe; and that this Veſſel having on board (among other Things) a Quantity of Sheet Lead for the Uſe of the French, 'twas thought ſhe would be confiſcated.

Sept. 9. The French (who in all Parts of America, as well as in other Places, have ever been troubleſome Neighbours, and are always indefatigable in promoting Diſcord, Rebellions, &c.) having, for ſome Time paſt, been ſo extremely active, in their Favourite Way, among the Creek Indians (who are a very warlike People, and love Action) that we have ſome Reaſon to fear the Minds of many of them may have been debauched; and it being always, more particularly at this critical Juncture, a Point of the higheſt Concern, carefully to cultivate and preſerve the Friendſhip of all Indians whatever (as ſome of our Northern Neighbours have been lately taught at a very dear Rate:) In order to point out to the deluded People in that Nation their true Intereſt, to brighten the Chain between us and them, and to counter-act, or rather defeat, the innumerable Artifices and Stratagems conſtantly practiſing upon them by the French, to ſeduce them from their Attachment to the Engliſh, we hear, this Government has reſolved upon the Appointment of an Agent, to reſide in that Nation. A Meaſure, which, it is not doubted, will give a Satisfaction to the Inhabitants of this Province, equal to its Importance; eſpecially, as it ſeems long ſince to have been thought a neceſſary one, and the Gentleman (Daniel Pepper, Eſq;) who, it is ſaid, is, or will be appointed, is allowed to have a thorough Knowledge of our Indian Affairs, and to be every Way properly qualified to execute the important Commiſſion wherewith he will be charged, which may be facilitated by his being perſonally known to thoſe Indians.

On Tueſday laſt arrived an Expreſs from the Cherokees, adviſing, that all our People were well there, in good Spirits, and going upon the Buſineſs they had in Hand, with all the Diſpatch poſſible. And, that the Little Carpenter, with a great Number of other Headmen of the Cherokees, will ſoon be in Town on a Viſit to our new Governor; which will probably, for ſome Days, retard His Excellency's intended Journey to review the Militia in the ſeveral Parts of this Province.

Baſſeterre, in St. Chriſtophers, September 22.

On Monday paſſed by here in her Way to Antigua, the Maſſachuſets. She is ſaid to have been freighted with Proviſions and Military Stores for the Uſe of the French at Cape Francois, by a very eminent Perſon at St. Euſtatia: But the Crew being all Engliſhmen, they on their Paſſage confined the Captain, and thought that they ought to carry ſuch a Cargo rather into an Engliſh Port than a French one.

The ſame Day arrived the Lucretia, Captain James Fleming, from London. She was attacked on Wedneſday laſt, 18 or 20 Leagues to the Southward of St. Vincent's, by a French Privateer of 8 or 10 Carriage Guns, and about 100 Men, whom ſhe continued to engage an Hour and three Quarters, and who kept her Company all Night, but ſtood in for St. Vincent's in the Morning. The Captain, and Mr. James Akers, who was a Paſſenger, were wounded in the Engagement.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, dated Sept. 16.

"I think I was lucky in getting your Order on the Own- of the Joram accepted; for the Day after we had a tain Account of her being taken, by a Dutch Sloop ne only remains of the poor Joram) which ſhe had uſt taken before; the People of whom ſaw her engaging, and ſtrike to two French Privateers of Force ſuperior to herſelf; ſhe was not quite ready for an Engagement, having few Cartridges filled.

"Yeſterday was ſent into Engliſh Harbour, by his Majeſty's Snow Saltaſh, a ſmall French Privateer Sloop, mounted with four Carriage Guns, and ſix Swivels. Two of our Men of War, the Anſon, and Auguſta, are likewiſe come in here, having ſprung their Foretop-maſts in the late hurrydurry Weather.

"At a Court of Admiralty held here the Day before Yeſterday, the three following Veſſels were condemned, viz. A Bermuda built Sloop, belonging to Mr. Allier of St. Euſtatia, taken by the Tryal Privateer: Mr. Allier proved himſelf a Burgher of that Place, and that no Part of the Cargo was Contraband; But the Captain having concealed ſome papers (which were afterwards brought to Light, and no others than a Permiſſion and a Letter incloſed, with a Bill of Lading and an Invoice of the Cargo) the Judge of the Admiralty looked upon the Concealment as a Fraud, and condemned her and her Cargo. The next was a Schooner belonging to Malaga Bob; which, altho' he proved himſelf a Burgher, and Subject to the States, was condemned, as belonging to an Engliſh born Subject, who had no right to ſupply our Enemies: This Trial took up from two o' Clock in the Afternoon till eight at Night, and very great Arguments and Reaſons were made Uſe of by the Council on both Sides. The other condemned was a Sloop belonging to Mr. Deſmont of St. Martin's. We have three or four more Dutch Prizes, which will be tried next Monday, all of which, I believe, will be condemned, being the Property of Engliſh born Subjects. Mr. Allier intends to Appeal, but as to the others, I don't know whether any of them will. Poor F----P----has got one or two ſent in here."

Extract of a Letter from Tortola, dated September 24.

"Small French Privateers are plenty among us: But no News. The chief I can inform you of is, that a few Days ago, a Ship belonging to Governor Dewindt, which formerly belonged to Fletcher, bound to St. Domingo, was brought in here by the Crew, who are all Engliſhmen, on Pretence that ſhe is loaded with Naval Stores to ſupply the French at Cape Francois. Let it be as it will, her Sails are unbent, and ſhe is under the Fort, ſo that it is impoſſible for them to run away with her now. The Maſter's Name is Jenkins. They confined him and Governor Dewindt's Clerk, with Centinels at the Cabin Door."

October 6. On Monday Morning came into this Road the Privateer Sloop Tyger, Capt. White, of Antigua; ſhe brought with her three Prizes, viz. the Diligence, a Privateer belonging to Martinico, of one Carriage Gun, four Swivels, and 37 Men. The Schooner Ogle, Huett Nutter, Maſter, bound from Antigua to Maryland, and laden with Rum, Sugar, and new Negroes; ſhe was taken by the Diligence on the 28th ult. to the Weſtward of Barbuda, and was retaken the next Day off Montſerrat. And another Schooner which hoiſts Dutch Colours.

Yeſterday arrived in the Road from a Cruize the Privateer Sloop Terrible, Capt. Richards, of Montſerrat; ſhe brought in two large French Sloops; one of about 110 Tons Burden, the other about 80; both of them deeply laden with clay'd Sugar, Coffee, &c. She came in Sight of them the 27th ult. off Martinico, and ſaw them go into the Bay at the Eaſt End of that Iſland, from whence ſhe cut them out the ſame Night; ten Negroes on board one of them, got aſhore in a Canoe, but ſix in the other, with two Maſters and two Paſſengers, were brought off; they were bound to St. Pierre: Captain Richards had only 18 Men when he cut them out.

BOSTON, October 24.

We are informed, by Letters from London, of the 5th of Auguſt, That when Col. Byng went down to Portſmouth, to ſee his Brother, the Admiral, on his Arrival, it proved fatal to him; for the Shock was too great:---He fell into a Fit, and expired immediately; and, what is very ſurprizing, the Admiral himſelf is perfectly eaſy; and talks as if he thought his Conduct and Bravery to be beyond a Blake, Drake, &c.

Tueſday Afternoon laſt, we had a ſudden and very violent Squall of Wind and Rain, attended with but two or three Claps of Thunder, which did little or no Damage; but we hear from Chebacco, in Ipſwich, that a Barn was ſtruck by the Lightning and conſumed, with all its Contents, which were conſiderable. A young Man being out at Work in the Field, and obſerving the Squall a coming, ran to the Barn for Shelter, and had ſcarcely got in before it was ſet on Fire; it is imagined he was inſtantly ſtruck dead by the Lightning, being burnt to a great Degree before he could be got out.

The French Mediterranean Fleet is cooped up in the Harbour of Toulon by Admiral Hawke.

Captain Rous in the Succeſs (as mentioned in our laſt to be bound to Porſmouth, in order to convoy the Maſt-Ships, &c. homeward bound) is arrived at Caſco-bay, and is to ſail from thence with them.

On Wedneſay laſt at a ſpecial Court of Admiralty held at Providence, in the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, for the Trial of Piracies, Felonies and Robberies, committed upon the high Seas, Joſeph Hughes, late Commander of the Schooner Dove, was tried for the Murder of Michael Clark, Cooper on board ſaid Schooner, the 14th of March laſt; and, after a Hearing of ſeven or eight Hours, adjudg'd guilty, and Sentence of Death paſſed upon him accordingly, and the Time of his Execution appointed.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, October 13, 1756.

"This Day I received a Letter from Fort Edward, dated October 12, which ſays, that 15 French Deſerters have come to Fort-William-Henry, who give out, that the French Army is in a ſtarving Condition, and dying by Hundreds."

NEW-HAVEN, October 23.

Letters from the Camp at Lake George, dated the 8th Inſtant, ſay, "That the Marquis Moncalm, with his Troops, given out to be 12,000 Regulars, Canadians and Indians, were come down to Ticonderoga, and the Reporters, who ſaw them, think, there could not be leſs than 10,000. They ſaw alſo a Number of Horſes, Carriages, and Artillery. The Marquis gave out, that he deſigned to viſit us ſoon, if we did not him, and take Fort Edward, and then proceed to Albany."

NEW-YORK, November 1.

Twelve Privateers from this Port are now at Sea, and eight others fitting out in the Harbour; ſome of which will fall down to the Watering-place this Week, in order to proceed on their reſpective Cruizes againſt his Majeſty's Enemies.

It is reported in Town, that there is arrived at Martinico from Old France, two large Privateers to cruize in the Weſt-Indies, one of which mounts 28 Guns, and the other 24, nine and twelve Pounders.

Captain Jefferſon is arrived at Boſton from London, but has brought no late News, having had a tedious Paſſage.

The following Veſſels are arrived at St. Chriſtophers, viz.

Brig Elizabeth, Paul Barwell, and Schooner Verchild, Iſaac Randall, from Boſton.---Sloop Sea-flower, Iſaac Rogers, from New-London.---Sloop Mary-Anne, William Blay, and Snow Meliſcent, Serogham, from New-York.---Sloop Nightingale, Daniel Weſtrand, from Rhode-Iſland.---Sloop Nancy, John Dark, from Philadelphia.

The Stirling Caſtle Man of War, Capt. Corniſh, on her Paſſage hence to Antigua loſt her Foremaſt.

There is a Report in Town, that Capt. Spry has taken a French Ship, bound from Quebec to Old France, loaded with Fur, and ſent her into Halifax.

We are told that a certain Trade in the Weſt-Indies, viz. the Proviſion Trade, is likely, and very deſervedly too, to meet with ſome Obſtruction, even from our Enemies the French, who, aſhamed of the Villainy of acting againſt the Law of a Country, by enabling its Foes to cut backwards the Throats of its Inhabitants, it is ſaid obliges now each Trader to any of their Iſlands to pay a pecuniary Conſideration of ſome Hundreds of Dollars for the Favour of trading with them, ſenſible no doubt that their Magazines are all well furniſhed, both in the Weſt-Indies, and up the Rivers St. Lawrence, and Miſſiſippi, and therefore indifferent about any further Aſſiſtance from either Engliſh, Dutch, or any other Nation, that has heretofore, or hereafter may trade among them with Proviſions; or, at leaſt, until ſuch Time as their Magazines begin to be drained.

ANNAPOLIS, October 21.

Yeſterday there was a Meeting of Part of the Militia of this County, near Weſt-River, where were preſent the Honourable Colonels HAMMOND and TASKER, the two principal Field-Officers of the County, with whom enliſted, with the greateſt Alacrity, Fifty young, ſtrong, able-bodied Men (being the whole Quota required of that Part of the County) to go as Volunteers under the Command of Capt. Samuel Chapman, to the Defence of the Weſtern Frontiers of this Province; and we hear they will be all well equipp'd, and march in a few Days.

October 28. Monday laſt Captain Chapman, with his Company, march'd from South River, for Frederick County.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.

We hear from Northampton County, that King Teedyuſcung, with a Number of Indians, and ſeveral white Priſoners, is come down there; and that his Honour, our GOVERNOR, ſets out this Day for Eaſton, in order to meet him.

We have Advice from Hanover Townſhip, in Lancaſter County, that on the 22d ult. one John Craig and his Wife were killed and ſcalped there by the Indians, their Houſe burnt, and a Boy, about 13 Years of Age, carried off. And the next Day a Dutchman was alſo killed and ſcalped, his Name not known.

The Sloop Lake George, Captain Hicks, bound here from New-York with Sugars, is loſt on Barnegat; and the Sloop Sarah, Captain Corrie, likewiſe from New-York, for this Port, alſo loaded with Sugars, is aſhore near Egg-Harbour; the Cargoe ſaved.

The Publick is deſired to beware of Counterfeit Maryland TWENTY SHILLING Bills, ſome of which have lately appeared here. The Utterers of them have cut off the Signers Names from a true ſmall Bill, with the Figures 48, and paſted them nicely to their Counterfeit Bills, upon a thin Piece of Paper. Tho' there have none but Twenty Shilling Bills of that Kind been ſeen hitherto, yet it is probable that all the Bills of a high Denomination are counterfeited in the ſame Manner; but after this Notice may be eaſily diſcovered.

There are Counterfeit FIVE SHILLING Bills of the ſame Money alſo paſſing at preſent, not paſted as the above, but the Signers Names all done, it is thought, by one Hand, and the Plate very badly engraved.

*** The Drawing of the New-Caſtle Lottery will certainly begin on Thurſday, the 18th Day of November inſt. without farther poſtponing, as the greateſt Part of the Tickets are already ſold, and the reſt engaged.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Fancy, William Barnes, from North-Carolina.
--------Saliſbury, Thomas Diſmore, from Salem.
--------Mary, Richard Gilbert, from Bermuda.
Ship Samuel and Molly, William Quoys, from Barbados.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Dunbar, Samuel Montgomery, for Belfaſt.
Sloop Dolphin, John Pountney, for New-York.
Ship Charming Polly, Henry Dunn, for Newry.
------Hope, John Bolitho, for Jamaica.
Sloop Walter, John Farr, for Maryland.
Ship Hayfield, Robert Henderſon, for Newry.
Sloop Fancy, William Barnes, for South-Carolina.
Snow Charming Hetty, Blathwaite Jones, for Antigua.
Ship Beulah, John Ritchie, for Barbados.

CLEARED.

Brig Sally, Richard Taylor, to Jamaica.
Sloop Dolphin, John Ruxby, to New-York.
------Sophy, William Adams, to New-Providence.
Ship Betty Sally, Edward Snead, to London.
Snow Thomas and Margaret, Joſeph Greenway, to Barbados.

For DUBLIN,

The SHIP
JOSEPH and JANE.
William Waſdale, Commander;
Burthen about 180 Tons, will ſail with all convenient Speed, having one Half of her Cargoe already engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to William and David M'Ilvaine, at their Store in Front-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, or to the ſaid Maſter on board, at Hamilton's Wharf. ⊖

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

New-York, October 11, 1756.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Reward.

A Perſon who called himſelf John Pattiſon, having ſhort hair, an olive coloured thick-ſet coat, a pair of ſhort check trowſers, yarn ſtockings, and has an impediment in his ſpeech, about 32 years old, is 5 feet 6 inches high, of ſlender make, and has told others he has two ſiſters married in or about Prince-town; ſold a perſon on Wedneſday laſt was ſe'ennight to the ſubſcriber, as a ſervant, who called himſelf Edward Brewer, and a houſe-carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, pock-mark'd, well-ſet, black eyes, about 5 feet 4 inches high, with an old ſtriped jacket, a check ſhirt, and ſhort narrow dirty ozenbrigs trowſers; and as there is the greateſt reaſon, from the ſaid Pattiſon's informing the ſubſcriber that he lived in Eaſt-Jerſey, when in fact his place of reſidence is on or near Duck-creek, in the lower counties on Delaware, and his being ſeen lurking about the veſſel that the ſaid Brewer was on board of on the Day following, and both diſappearing the ſame day, that they are gone off together; the ſubſcriber will pay any Perſon that takes up and ſecures the ſaid Edward Brewer, if out of this government, Five Pounds; and alſo Fifteen Pounds for taking up the ſaid Pattiſon, provided ſuch perſon can prove that the ſaid Pattiſon was in any reſpect aiding or aſſiſting the ſaid ſervant in making his elopment as aforeſaid.

WILLIAM KELLY.

N. B. The ſaid Pattiſon and Brewer came to this Town from the ſou hward, by the ſtage laſt Wedneſday was ſe'ennight.

The above reward will be paid by Townſend White, in Philadelphia, if the perſons are brought to him.

Deſerted from the PENNSYLVANIA FORCES.

ADam Vice, a German, from Capt. Lloyd's company, a lufty well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 11 inches high, of a brown complexion, broad ſhoulders, with a little ſtoop, 35 years of age, has light brown hair, and ſpeaks but little Engliſh.

Hartman Providore, a German, from Capt. Lloyd's company, a well-ſet man, with a bold ſoldier-like aſpect, 5 feet 8 inches high, 26 years of age, much pock-mark'd, has brown hair, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh.

John Williamſon, an Engliſhman, and ſhoemaker by trade, from Capt. Lloyd's company, 5 feet 5 inches high, pock-mark'd, black hair, and grey eyes, a large ſcar on his head, and a ſmall one on his under lip, bow legged, pretty well ſet, with ſquare ſhoulders, and had on a regimental coat, cailicoe waiſtcoat, and leather breeches.

Edward Byrne, from Capt. Lloyd's company, an Iriſhman, 5 feet 6 inches high, 30 years of age, very well ſet, heſitates a little in his ſpeech, is a very active fellow, inclined to drink and quarrel, and has followed the buſineſs of a poulterer. ---They all carried off their arms, and the provincial regimentals.

Frederick Gilbert, from Captain Shippen's Company, 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has black hair, and a little round ſhoulder'd.

Yoeſt Riddle, from Capt. Shippen's company, a well-ſet fellow, about 30 years of age, wears his own hair, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and generally leaves his upper lip unſhav'd.

George Cook, from Capt. Shippen's company, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, and has ſtrait light coloured hair. And,

Henry Hound, of Captain Hambright's company, aged twenty-five years, a pretty luſty fellow, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, and wears his own hair.----The four laſt are all Germans, but talk ſome Engliſh, and carried off their arms and accoutrements.

Whoever ſecures any of the above deſerters in any of his majeſty's goals, or brings them to James Young, in Philadelphia, Commiſſary General of the muſters of the Pennſylvania forces, ſhall have EIGHT POUNDS reward for all of them, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for each, and reaſonable charges. ‡ 4 Ws.

To be SOLD,

A Likely young Negro man, who has had the ſmall-pox, fit for town or country buſineſs, a compleat fellow for a publick-houſe, or to wait on a gentleman. Enquire of SAMUEL LEACOCK, at the New-Printing-Office.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

THOMAS AUSTIN,

At his houſe in Lombard-ſtreet, on Society-hill, next door but one to John Palmer's.

A Parcel of choice cocoa, a few barrels of muſcovado ſugar, and a very good clock, with a mohogony caſe. Likewiſe a likely young Negroe man, fit for any Buſineſs within or without doors.

TO be ſold by publick vendue, on Wedneſday, the 24th of this inſtant November, at three o' clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Vine ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Second-ſtreet 21 feet 3 inches, and in length or depth 150 feet, bounded on the north by a meſſuage and lot of John Marſh, on the eaſt and ſouth by ground of John Denton deceaſed, and on the weſt by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; now in the tenure of Daniel Grubb tavern-keeper, and letts for Thirty-three Pounds per Annum; where attendance will be given by WALTER GOODMAN, and MASSEY DENTON. ⊕

Cheſter, October 27, 1756.

BRoke out of Cheſter goal, laſt night, one James Rockett, a very ſhort well-ſet fellow, pretends to be a ſchoolmaſter, of a fair complexion, and ſmooth fac'd: Had on when he went away, a light coloured camblet coat, a blue cloth jacket, without ſleeves, a check ſhirt, a pair of old dy'd leather breeches, grey worſted ſtockings, a pair of half worn pumps, and an almoſt new beaver hat; his hair is cut off, and wears a cap; he is a great taker of ſnuff, and very apt to get drunk; he has with him two certificates, one from ſome Inhabitants in Burlington county, Jerſey, which he will no doubt produce as a paſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Rockett in any goal, ſhall have two Piſtoles reward, paid by

‖ 5s. Tbc. SAMUEL SMITH, Goaler.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by way of publick vendue, about two o' clock in the afternoon, on the 16th of November inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage plantation and tract of Land, ſituate in Lower Milford townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by land of Solomon Hoge, Robert Sheirard, Richard Roberts, and land late belonging to Samuel Morris, containing 100 acres, be it more or leſs, late the Eſtate of Thomas Chriſtie, and taken in execution at the ſuit of William Griffitts, by

† BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

For *LEITH*,

The SNOW *DELAWARE*,

For Freight apply to ROBERT RAGG, at his Houſe, in Front-ſtreet.

West-town, Cheſter county, 10th Month 29, 1756.

LOST, in Philadelphia, a pocket-book, in which were divers bills to the Amount of Three Pounds Five Shillings, among which was a remarkable New Caſtle bill of Fifteen Shillings, having its four corners worn off, and almoſt broken in two in the middle, the date of the year gone, and the ſigners names; divers papers have been paſted to the back of it, to the thickneſs of at leaſt half a dozen, the laſt of which is a thin white paper, upon which is wrote Hillborn and Jones; and as it was done clandeſtinely, and the ſaid Bill is unpaſſable, all perſons are deſired to take notice of the ſaid bill, and ſecure the perſon, ſo that he or ſhe may receive the puniſhment due for the crime, and for ſo doing they ſhall receive Thirty Shillings reward, paid by

* CALEB SHEWARD.

RUN away on the firſt of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named Ephraim Pate, about 19 years of age, about five feet five inches high: Had on when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat, with mohair buttons, green jacket, with new fore-parts, and a new brown nap jacket, new buckſkin breeches, a pair of light coloured camblet ditto, two pair of ſtockings, one pair deep blue, the other grey, a white ſhirt, and an ozenbrigs ditto, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, if taken in this province, and if out of the province, Three Pounds, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN DOYL.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

A WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, is willing to take a child to nurſe. Enquire of James Much, living in Tredyffryn townſhip, Cheſter county.

N. B. On ſending a few lines, directed as above, ſhe will wait on any perſon living at a diſtance. ¶

HUSSEY and FITZGERALD, Taylors,

HAve moved from the houſe in Front ſtreet, next but one to Cheſtnut-ſtreet, to the ſign of the Hand and Shears, in the ſame ſquare, next door to Abraham Taylor, Eſq; and within three doors of Walnut ſtreet; where they carry on their buſineſs, and requeſt the favour of their former cuſtomers to continue their friendſhip, which will be gratefully acknowledged by ſaid

¶ HUSSEY and FITZGERALD.

For NEWRY,

The SHIP *HAYFIELD*,

Robert Henderſon

Commander,

Will ſail the firſt week in December, having great part of her cargo already engaged.

For freight or paſſage, apply to GEORGE BRYAN, CONYNGHAM and NESBITT, or the Commander, at Hamilton's Wharff. ⊕

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raiſing 2000 Pieces of Eight for erecting a BATTERY at the town of New-Caſtle, and purchaſing ſome GUNS for the ſame.

THE defenceleſs ſtate of the town of New-Caſtle, particularly at this juncture, when a war between Great-Britain and France ſeems almoſt inevitable, renders it exceedingly dangerous for the country around, as well as the Inhabitants thereof: And as the inhabitants from the fewneſs of their number, are unable to effect any fortification by ſubſcription, that may be of ſervice in time of danger, 'tis hoped an undertaking that may, with the divine aſſiſtance, not only be the preſervation of our lives and fortunes, but, in a great meaſure, of the laſt importance even to Philadelphia itſelf, by warding off the impending evil, or keeping an enemy at play till notice can be given thereof, will meet with encouragement from all lovers of their country and liberties.

Number of prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
2	of	500	are	1000
6	of	250	are	1500
12	of	125	are	1500
18	of	100	are	1800
40	of	50	are	2000
86	of	25	are	2150
664	of	5	are	3320
1	First drawn,	-	-	25
1	Laſt drawn,	-	-	25
830 Prizes,				
2500 Blanks,				
3330 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are				13320

So ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, the prizes will be publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, and the money paid to the poſſeſſors of the 166 large prizes, Twenty per Cent being firſt deducted, and the 664 ſmall prizes to be paid without any deduction, which makes the deduction on the whole leſs than Fifteen per Cent.

The perſons following are appointed managers of this lottery, viz. Benjamin Chew, John Roſs, William Patterſon, David Witherſpoon, Jacob Vanbebber, and David Buſh, Eſquires; and William Armſtrong, John Vandike, Alexander Porter, Richard McWilliam, John Vangezell, William Bedford, George Monro, Zachariah Van Leuvenigh, and Nathaniel Silſbee, Gentlemen; who are to give bond and be on oath for the faithful performance of their truſt.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſaid managers, at their reſpective dwellings.

Lately publiſhed in Liverpool, *and to be ſold at the* New-Printing-Office, *in* Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia *(Price* 3 *s.* 9 *d.)*

An Hiſtorical Account of EARTHQUAKES;

Extracted from the moſt AUTHENTICK HISTORIANS.

CONTAINING

A minute and very inſtructive Relation of thoſe dreadful Ones that happened at *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*, and at *Catania* in *Sicily*, in 1692, and at *Lima* and *Calao*, in 1746.

A particular Deſcription of the late fatal one at *Liſbon*, from the Relation of Captain RICHARD OVERTON, of *Liverpool* (who was actually in the City when it happened, and very providentially eſcaped being buried in the Ruins) and others.

Mr. ARCHIBALD BOWYER's Account of trying, condemning and puniſhing two Priſoners in the Court of Inquiſition, and a faithful Narrative of his Eſcape from thence; written by himſelf, is occaſionally inſerted. With

A Deſcription of the *Auto de Fe*, which the *Portugueſe* were commemorating at the Time the Earthquake happened. And

A prefatory Diſſertation on the Cauſes of Earthquakes, with the Method of making an artificial One. With many other Particulars.

AND A

SERMON,

Preached at *Weverham*, in *Cheſhire*, on *Friday*, the Sixth of *February* laſt, by the Reverend Mr. *THOMAS HUNTER*, Vicar of *Weverham*.

Note, At the above Place may be had the Sermon alone, *Price* 6*d.*

THE NE

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Com

USE-FU

With accurate Deſcript

ſtruments, Tools, F

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natural Productions,

Foſſils or Fluids; toget

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World.

The whole extracted from

By a SOCIETY of

Lately imported from *Lond*

DAVID

The following SCHOOL

VIrgil, Horace, Ovid's Metamorpho

Juvenal, Juſtin, Cæſar, and Cice

Davidſon's Virgil, Tuſculan Diſputations,

lemaque, Chambaud's, Boyer's and Rogiſſard's

Chambaud's Vocabulary, Rudiments and Exe

Clark's and Lilly's Grammars; Bailey's Exe

troduction with or without the Supplement;

Weſtminſter Greek Grammars; Clarke's Suet

lius Nepos, and Eraſmus; Towers's Cæſar; T

lomes. Ditto in two; Xenophon; Longinus

Ditto Engliſh, by Weſt; Demoſthenes's Orations

liſh; Iſocrates's Orations Greek, Ditto in En

Herodotus Engliſh; Francis's Horace large and

Græcæ Poetæ Minores; Greek Teſtaments;

rence, Virgil, Quintus Curtius, Eutropius, Juſti

ſtes, ſmall; Seleſtæ é Veteri Teſtamento Hiſto

Profanis Scriptoribus Hiſtoriæ; Hebrew Bibles; G

Grammar; Gray's Memoria Technica; Dialogi Sacr

Pueriles; Roberts's, Stirling's and Hoole's Cato; E

ples; Accidence; Leuſden's Compendium Græcum N

menti, &c. &c.

Of whom alſo may be had,

Imperial Writing and Printing Paper, Medium, Thi

Thin Poſt, Propatria and Pott Paper, by the Ream or

Quantity; Parchment, Quills, Inkpowder, Sealing-wax an

fers; Penknives, Braſs, Pewter, and Leather Ink-pots,

tain-pens, Slates and Slate-pencils, Scales and Dividers, Tem

Spectacles, and Ivory Memorandum Books. Likewiſe Bills

Lading, Bonds with and without Judgments, Penal Bills, A

tration Bonds, Bills of Sale, Portage Bills, Apprentices and Se

vants Indentures, and Blank Books of all Sorts.

NOTICE is hereby given, that George Anderſon both abſconded from his uſual place of abode, and not paid his juſt debts, on which an attachment was iſſued; Theſe are therefore to require all his creditors to appear before me on the 9th of January next, at 12 o'clock, with their bonds, bills and book accounts, that diſtribution may be made according to law. Given under my hand the 9th of October, 1756.

¶ JOHN SCOTT.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A Good griſt-mill, ſituated on Duck-creek, in Kent county, on Delaware, being but one mile from Duck-creek landing, very convenient for wheat, and for merchant work. Alſo one third part of a griſt-mill, ſituate in Cheſter county, called and known by the name of Providence-mill. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know farther, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Duck-creek town.

¶ *THOMAS HAMMANS.*

Juſt imported in the ſhip Hope, John Bolitho, and other ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

BENJAMIN KENDALL,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite the Three Tuns,

TEN and eleven nail, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard, yard and 3 8ths, and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, womens cotton and linen gowns in patterns, camblets, damaſks, grandurels, a neat aſſortment of linen handkerchiefs, a variety of mens and womens leather gloves and mitts, ditto thread and worſted ſtockings, broadcloths, ſhaloon, ribbons, tapes and ferrits, quality binding, bobbing, nonſopretties, gartering, cotton laces, fans, &c. buckram, yellow canvas, wig cawls, barbers ribbon, raw ſilk, watch ſtrings, womens ſilk and hair hats of different colours, a large aſſortment of pins, common and Whitechapel needles, knitting-needles, horn and ivory combs, coat and waiſtcoat metal buttons, waiſtcoat horn ditto, variety of ſleeve buttons, mens and womens thimbles, ſteel bag locks, plain and India waiters, ſnuff boxes, tobacco ditto, money ſcales and weights, iron padlocks, parchment, ſealing-wax and wafers, pounce and pounce boxes, a neat aſſortment of ſteel and other ſhoe and knee buckles, watch chains, carpenters and joiners tools, ſhoemakers ditto, variety of drawer and deſk furniture, neweſt faſhion, coffin handles, 6d. 8d. and 20 penny nails, ſprigs, trunk nails, hob nails, and ſadlers tacks, different ſorts of braſs chaiſe nails, gun locks, gun hammers and worms, braſs ſcale bottoms, ſcale beams, jack chain, braſs and iron bolts, two foot rules, ſliding ditto, bell metal kettles, copper tea kettles and coffee pots, braſs warming pans, pewter diſhes, plates, baſons, &c. dripping pans, frying pans, flat irons, taylors irons, ſheep ſheares, a large aſſortment of cutlary, &c. raſps and files, bench, barbers and hand vizes, fire ſhovels and tongs, variety of neat poliſhed ſteel candleſticks, iron ditto, neat ſteel ſnuffers and ſtands, 30 hour and eight day clocks, ſilver watches, with ſundry other goods too tedious to mention.

N. B. At the ſame place is ſold timothy graſs ſeed, and Engliſh red clover ſeed.

DEEDS and all other Writings, carefully and authentickly drawn by JAMES HUMPHREYS, notary publick, who may be ſpoke with at his notary-office, at Mr. John Reiley's, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, or at his own houſe, next door below the Baptiſt-Meeting, in Second-ſtreet. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER ADAIR,

At his ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite to Captain John Phillips's, where Joſhua Fiſher formerly kept ſtore, for ready money, or ſhort credit,

AN aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. TLctf.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office*.

...e 27th day
...ne afternoon,
..., will be exposed
...nement, and lot
...ining in front 18
...en; the lot commo-
...ized and taken in ex-
...OULTAS, Sheriff.

...Monday, the 22d day
... clock in the afternoon,
...amensing township, will
...wo stone messuages, tene-
...Moyamensing aforesaid, on
...ront 50 feet, and in depth
...te of Andrew Farrell; sei-
JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

...ted, on Thursday, the 25th day
...at two o' clock in the afternoon,
... to sale, by publick vendue, a mes-
...nd tract of land, with a fulling-mill
Lower Merion, containing 200 acres,
...e of Joseph Williams; seized and taken
JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

... to me directed, on Friday, the 26th day of
...nt, about two o' clock in the afternoon, at
...ncis Garrigues, in Blockley township, will
by publick vendue, a messuage, tenement,
... of land, situate on Schuylkill river, in the
adjoining the Falls Ferry, containing 74 acres,
the estate of Morton Garrett deceased; seized
...tion, by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD,

...Negroe girl, born in Bermuda, about seventeen
...has lately had the small-pox. Enquire at the
...R-Office.

...hiladelphia, Captain Forlyth, from London, and
... and Mary, Captain Southcott, from Bristol, and to
...p, for cash or short credit, by

...EA and WIKOFF,

...ore, the fifth door below Black-horse-alley, in Front-
...street, between Market and Chestnut streets,
London muskets London proof, ditto with bayonets, car-
...es, trading and birding guns, cutlasses, lead and shot, fil-
...ches, with enamelled plates; an assortment of new fa-
...pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles, thicksets, Scots threads,
...e galoon, cord and braid, silk cord, hairbine, black, blue, yel-
...w, pink, crimson and cloth coloured taffeties, striped, blue and
...h coloured ell wide persians, a variety of stamped cottons and
...ns, calicoes and dark ground chints, India and English chints in
...tterns, Italian crape and tiffany for mourning, red and blue ban-
danoes, sectersoy romals, cu'gee handkerchiefs, mens and womens
thread and cotton hose, black silk and worsted breeches patterns,
silk caps, double allopeens, duroys, womens chipt, black horse hair
and flower'd sattin hats, wool cards, London loaf sugar, black
pepper, horsewhips, pink, blue, white and cloth coloured durants,
pink, blue and cloth coloured tammies, black bombazeen, bone
wood, stick and black fans, nankeens, womens and girls white and
coloured glaized lamb mittens and gloves, mens and womens black
ruff top ditto, womens bath lamb mittens, bobbins and tapes, long
and short scythes, split bone and buck table knives and forks, round
ivory handle ditto, barbers and small scissars, ell neck cuttoes, with
dagger points, buck sealed penknives, pistol cap knives, with dag-
ger points, buffler, buck and brass handle penknives, Barlow's ditto,
fine pearl and tortoise handle silver back four blade knives, ra-
zors, lancets, horse phleams, brass and enamelled ink-pots and
fountain pens, fine boil'd double camblets, cloth colour'd, crimson
and green double worsted damasks, black, blue, pink, scarlet and
cloth colour'd calimancoes, black, blue, cloth colour'd and scarlet
shaloons, blue and drab colour'd broad cloths, cloth colour'd and
green naps, red and blue half-thicks, kerseys, red and blue penny-
stone and bays, striped and red flannels, bearskins, forrest cloths,
green and mottled rugs, rose blankets, striped and cross-barr'd to-
bines, mourning crapes, 6-qr. and yard-wide muslins, lungee romals,
persian and sooley handkerchiefs, black, blue and scarlet everlasting,
silk camblets and camblettees, blue and green chinaes and harrat-
teens for beds, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, buttons and
hair, white and cloth colour'd sattins, black lutestring and alamode,
7-eights and yard-wide Irish linens, tandems and garlix, fine gu-
lix holland, pistol lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patch-
es, napkening and clouting diaper, diaper and damask table-cloths,
ozenbrigs, light and cloth colour'd baladine sewing silks, an assort-
ment of check linens, bed-bunts, bolster tickings, Scotch handker-
chiefs, gartering and qualities, a variety of new fashion'd ribbons,
flat and round silk laces, pins, writing paper, cotton counterpains,
buckrams, an assortment of steel, metal and brass buckles, snuff
boxes, metal buttons, brass cocks, a variety of door and closet
locks, hinges, drawing knives, hand saws, hammers, gimblets, rasps,
files, chissels, broad axes, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glass, short
pipes, faggots of steel, felt hats, black worsted stocking, an assort-
ment of sadlery, gun locks, variety of brass handles and escutcheons,
setts of hearted desk locks, an assortment of till locks in suits,
sprigs, brass patent candlesticks, ink-powder, sealing wax, japan-
ned waiters, red lead and letharge, Dutch painted tea-tables, and
Madeira wine by the Pipe, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Imported, and to be sold by

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,

At the sign of the Golden Ball, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia,

DRUGS, chemical and galenical medicines of most sorts, a large assortment of oils and colours, for painting, varnishing, dying, gilding and lacquering, with most sizes of London and Bristol crown glass, such as 10 by 12, 9 by 11, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, 6 by 8, and 6 by 4, with larger sizes fit for glaizing, cabin lights, pictures, beaufets, &c. wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.-------Fresh Spaw-water, at 2 s. 6 d. per flask.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Saturday the 6th day of November inst. at four o' clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, at the London Coffee-house, a lot of ground, with two tenements thereon, situate on the bank on the east side of Front-street, containing 27 feet front on the said street, in depth 45 feet, bound north by a house late in the possession of Thomas Miller, eastward with Water-street, southward with a lot of Edward Roberts; subject to the proprietary interest therein; late the estate of Elisha Gatchell, seized and taken in execution by JAMES COULTAS, sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Wednesday the tenth day of November inst. about four o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of Charles Jenkins, in Market street, Philadelphia, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, a lot of ground of 31 feet front, and 40 feet back, with a good brick house thereon, two stories high, 16 feet front, and 19 feet back, with a good stable and well in the yard, situate in Willing's alley, subject to a mortgage in the Loan-office, late the estate of James Gilliard; seized and taken in execution by
JAMES COULTAS, sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Thursday the 11th day of November inst. about three o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of the widow West, in Oxford township, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, 25 acres of land, more or less, situate in the township aforesaid, near the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bristol, late the estate of Thomas Wilkinson, deceased; seized and taken in execution by JAMES COULTAS, sheriff.

Just imported, and to be sold by

THOMAS and WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT,

At their store on the north side of Chesnut-street wharf, up one pair of stairs,

COARSE, fine and superfine broadcloths, bearskins, frized ditto, English blankets, plains, kerseys, coloured thread, half-thicks, buttons and mohair, shaloons, white flannels, tammies, mens and boys worsted and yarn plain and ribb'd hose, womens and childrens yarn and worsted ditto, mens worsted caps, silk ditto, long, clear and broad lawns, cambricks, single filesise, hempen russia, bag holland, diaper and damask table cloths and napkins, worsted binding, 4d and 6d ferret, ribbons, light colour'd sewing silk, nonsopretties, cambiets and cambiettees, barragons, corded druggets, silk sagathies, duroys, crapes, grazets, china taffeties, black persians, white fustians, corded poplins, calimancoes, worsted damasks, white and blue flower'd russels, bengals, sundry sorts of gloves, pins, needles, mens and womens whips, pier and sconce looking glasses, steel plate, hand, panel and sash saws, mill saws, slates, gimblets, wool and cotton cards, leather ink-pots, table knives and forks, butchers knives, thumb-latches, snuff boxes, awl-blades, joiners hatchets, hammers, marking-irons, hard metal spoons, key swivels, cork screws, seals, watch keys, steel pencil cases, sealing-wax, sleeve buttons, double gilt breast buttons, brass and iron candlesticks, shot and bar lead, London steel, 30d nails, fireshovels and tongs, London single refined loaf sugar, molasses, and sundry other goods. ¶

ANY PERSON

WHO has a Pair of likely young HORSES (fit for a Carriage) to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying to the Printer. Tbctf.

To be SOLD by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,

At his house in Arch-street, opposite Moravian-Alley, and at his store, on the north side of Market street Wharff,

CHOICE bohea tea by the chest or dozen; coffee by the cask or dozen; muscovado and refined powdered sugars by the hogshead, barrel or hundred.

Just imported, and to be SOLD by

JOHN EVANS,

(Living in the house where Mr. Lewis Evans deceased lately dwelt) Price 12 s.

A New MAP of the most inhabited Part of New-England; containing the Provinces of Massachusets-Bay and New-Hampshire, with the Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, divided into Counties and Townships; likewise a curious Plan of Fort Frederick at Crown-Point, taken from a French Draught. The whole composed from actual Surveys, and its Situation adjusted by astronomical Observations. By *Thomas Jefferys*, Geographer to His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.

Also, a New MAP of the most inhabited Part of Virginia, containing the whole Province of Maryland, with Part of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and North-Carolina. Drawn by Joshua Fry, and Peter Jefferson, of Virginia.

To be SOLD,

A STOUT Negroe man, that has been used to country business; such as plowing, reaping and fencing. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street.

Just imported from London, in the Hope, Capt. Bolitho, and to be sold by

RICHARD FOOTMAN, and COMPANY,

At their store in Water-street, the second door below Arch-street,

COARSE, middling and fine drab, blue, black and scarlet broadcloths, blue and red strouds, bearskins, plain and napt duffils, white swanskin bays, blue, red, brown and green halfthicks, drab plains, forest-cloths, German serges, plain and corded druggets, serge denims, royal ribs, white and striped linceys, embossed serges, white, red and scarlet flannels, white yd. wd. bays, black, blue and scarlet everlastings, rose blankets, brown and white buckrams, check'd and plain camblets, silk ditto, half yard and yard wide worsted damasks, check'd and plain Venetian poplins, plain and masqueraded camblettees, yd. wd. lovers knots, worsted cords and starrets, black bombazeens, blue, green and black single alopeens, French cord, stay braid and galoon, silk and hair flat buttons and twist, thread, cotton, ferret and silk laces, worsted, cotton and silk caps, cotton tapes, bed bunts, eleven nail, 3 quarter, 7-eights, yard wide and 6 quarter linen and cotton checks, pins and needles, white Scots and coloured threads, best baladine sewing silks of all colours, white, green, blue, pink, and cloth coloured durants and tammies, paduasoy, taffety and figured ribbons, silk handkerchiefs, womens black velvet, worsted and thread hose, horn, mould and wire shirt and waistcoat buttons, broad and narrow quality bindings, 2d, 4d, and 6d. ferrets, cambricks, long lawns, manege hollands, duroys letter'd gartering, Holman's ink-powder, writing-paper, half yard black, blue green and blush persians, worsted and hair shags, blue, black and cloth coloured shaloons, plain and striped calimancoes, flowered and brocaded worsted sattins, brocaded tobines, striped and crimson half yard thread sattins, black alamodes, half ell and 3 qr. black, pink, blue, green and cloth colour'd mantuas, half ell and 3 qr black ducapes and paduasoys, blue, green and white English damasks, felt and castor hats, white jeans, coloured jeans and pillow fustians, white figured demities, Dilworth's spelling-books, cotton gowns, cherriderries, cotton velvet shapes, black and drab cotton velvets, striped cotton hollands, floor and bedside carpets, pictures of old Hendrick, looking-glasses, sundry tin ware, sadlery, cutlary, ironmongery, coffee, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

ANY man that understands the fulling business, may have good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, of Cumberland county, in West New-Jersey. ¶ EPHRAIM SEELY.

STRAYED or stolen, from the plantation of John Leadlie, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, on the seventh day of May last, a dark bay mare colt, three years old last spring, her mane trimmed along the near side, and a fore top left between the ears, has a bob tail, and is branded on the near thigh with an L, and something like four diamonds on the top of it. Whoever takes up the said mare, and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Fifteen Shillings reward, paid by me

⊕ JOHN LEADLIE.

Philadelphia, October 21, 1756.

RUN away on the third instant from the subscriber, a Dutch servant lad, about 16 years of age, named Johannes Lawfer, about 5 feet high, thin visage, and wears his own hair: Had on and took with him, a cloth coat, with flat metal buttons, striped linen jacket and breeches, and a nap jacket and breeches, two pair of trowsers, two ozenbrigs shirts, one new, two hats, and a pair of black worsted stockings. He was left by two other lads on the road to Frankford, designing for New York to go a privateering. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings, paid by *JOHN BRINGHURST.*

To be SOLD,

A YOUNG Negroe man, named Sam, about 23 or 24 years of age, and understands the brickmaking business very well. He can mold, set and burn, to good advantage. He is sold for no fault, but his master being much indisposed, does not intend to follow the trade any longer. Enquire of James Stoops, Brickmaker in Third-street, near Church-alley. ⊙

CAME to Greenwich Point Ferry, opposite Gloucester, in April last, a dark sorrel mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock AN, a blaze down her forehead to the end of her nose. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *RICHARD RENSHAW.* ⊖

TEN PISTOLES Reward.

WHereas the house of the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, was robbed of the following goods, viz. a new blue broadcloth coat, made very fashionable, with yellow Pinchbeck buttons, a black broadcloth jacket, with black glass buttons, without sleeves, a half worn broadcloth coat and jacket, the jacket lined with red, with flat white metal buttons, a half worn serge coat, and an old blue coat, the collar, lapells and sleeves faced with white, a pair of blue cloth breeches, two pair of linen drawers, three pair of home made woollen stockings, a pair of new shoes, five homespun shirts, a dreft buckskin, a linsey blanket, almost new, a breasted saddle, mounted with a plate of brass before and behind, also an old English hunting saddle. The same night were stolen out of the subscriber's pasture a large bay pacing horse, 14 hands high, five years old; likewise a small bob-tail'd grey, a pacer, branded on the near buttock thus ℣. It is certain they were stolen by Thomas Coyle, and Andrew Papin; said Coyle is an Irishman, about five feet five inches high, has short curled fair hair, a bashful countenance, his legs much bunt, with powder, by trade a taylor. Andrew Papin is a Frenchman, about five feet six inches high, has long black hair, black complexion, speaks broken English and Dutch, is a weaver by trade. It is supposed they will enlist in some of the Pennsylvania forces, or get on board a privateer. Whoever takes up and secures said thieves and goods, so as they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, paid by SAMUEL PRITCHARD. ¶

New-Castle, September 24, 1756.

THIS day was committed to the goal of this county, a Negroe woman, who calls herself Judith, and either cannot, or will not, tell who she belongs to. She appears to be about thirty years of age, seems to be an ideot, and it is thought came from Maryland. Her owner is hereby desired to come in six weeks from this date and take her out, otherwise she will be discharged.

⊕ JOHN THOMPSON, Goaler.

RUN away on the 11th day of September last, from the subscriber, living in Red-lion Hundred, New-Castle county, a Molattoe man, named Ned, 23 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a pretty dark colour, is this country born, and talks good English, and is a very smart, active, cunning fellow: Had on when he went away, a coarse tow shirt and trowsers, and a new 20 Shilling hat, but the rest of his apparel not known. As he has several times expressed a desire of going to sea, it is probable he may endeavour to get on board some privateer, or other vessel, and for that end may pretend to be a free man, and no doubt will produce some counterfeit pass or certificate; therefore all masters of vessels are requested not to carry him off. Whoever apprehends the said slave, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any county goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds reward, paid by VALENTINE DUSHANE.

N. B. It is probable he will change both his name and apparel. ⊙

WHEREAS EDWARD BROADFIELD, of Trenton, has for three years past pickled sturgeon with great success, and still continues to carry on that business; and in order to bring that branch of the Fishing to the greater perfection, and to give a general satisfaction to all who are pleased to favour him with their custom, he has provided, at a great expence, every thing necessary for that purpose. And they may depend on the fish keeping good in the hottest climate, by observing the following directions. When they open the keg, they are to take out the marked head, not the branded one; and if any pickle should be wanting, the keg to be filled up with the best wine vinegar; and in order to keep the air out, the keg is to be covered over with a cloth, the head laid on that, with a small weight thereon, to keep it close, and the fish will be good as long as you please.

N. B. To prevent any Imposition they are to be sold by Alexander Lunan, on Hamilton's Wharff, and by no other person in Philadelphia. Tbc.

THOMAS M'JANETT,

Intending to go to England next fall,

DEsires all persons indebted to him and Company, to make speedy payment: And those that have any demands against them, are desired to bring in their accounts. What goods are on hand, will be sold cheap for ready money, or short credit.

To be SOLD by

THOMAS WILLING,

At his store in Front-street, near Walnut street corner,

A LARGE assortment of English and other silks, viz. white, cloth and coloured damasks; half yard, and half ell brocades; half ell and 3 qr. lutestrings; raven and cloth coloured, green, pink, and white paduasoys; silk caps, and a variety of silk handkerchiefs; broadcloths in pieces or patterns; kerseys, halfthicks, striped flannels, anvils, anchors, pig lead, Bristol glass, pipes, writing paper, rum, sugar, coffee, and a variety of other goods.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estates of Charles Willing and Thomas Lloyd, or to the partnership of Charles Willing and Son, either by bond, or otherwise, are once more requested to discharge the same to Thomas Willing, executor to said estates, and surviving partner; otherwise they will be put to the trouble and expence which the law will occasion. Tbc 3 M.

To be SOLD by

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

At the corner of Chestnut and Water-streets, near Pemberton's Wharff,

SUNDRY sorts of dye stuffs, as madder, ground redwood, indigo, &c. Also rum, melasses, loaf and muscovado sugar, coffee, tea, rice, allspice and ginger, train and sweet oil, mackrel, and sundry other goods. Tbc.

N. B. The INSURANCE-OFFICE for SHIPPING is kept by him as usual.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

No. 1455

November 11, 1756.

The PENNSYLVANIA G

Containing the freſheſt Ad- *vices,*

By *Captain* Dunbar *from* Dublin, *Capt.* Mitchell, *from* Londonderry, *and the Captains* Lawrence *and* Rankin, *from* London, *we have the following Advices*, viz.

PARIS, July 26.

FREQUENT and long are the Miniſterial Conferences held at Court: His Majeſty being fully determined to puſh the Succeſs of his Arms, two grand Schemes are the preſent Objects of Attention; one to be put into Execution in America, and the other in Germany. In the mean time the Preparations made on the Coaſt of Normandy, as if an Invaſion of England was intended, ſerve only to amuſe and cover the principal Deſigns. In regard to one of theſe Schemes, it is certain, that Count de Bernis has received particular Inſtructions to treat with the Court of Madrid on a new Plan, founded on the Reduction of Fort St. Philip. It is ſaid, indeed, that no leſs than a Project for putting the Spaniards in Poſſeſſion of all their antient Forts and Colonies, both in Europe and America, is on Foot. Of theſe the principal are Gibraltar and Jamaica, the Conqueſt of both which, it is pretended, will be eaſily effected by the Junction of the Fleets of France and Spain.

Mayence, July 24. By the Preparations that are making at Landau, it is thought that a conſiderable Body of French Troops are ſhortly to aſſemble in the Neighbourhood of that Place.

Vienna, July 28. Marſhal Brown arrived here from Bohemia on Saturday Evening. It is now ſaid three Camps will be formed in Bohemia; at Koniginſgratz, Colin, and Teutſchbrod; and the Troops, which are to compoſe them, are on their March from all Quarters.

Naples, July 13. The King has given Orders to raiſe 8000 Men to augment his Troops. Several able Carpenters, having obtained Leave of the Court, are gone from thence to Toulon, to aſſiſt in building ſome new Men of War there.

Vienna, July 24. The laſt Letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that the Account of the new Treaty of Alliance, concluded between the Empreſs Queen and the King of France, ſeemed ſo very agreeable to the Miniſtry of that Porte, that the Grand Vizir ſent one of his Interpreters to compliment the French Ambaſſador upon the Occaſion, by telling him, 'That he thought this Alliance was the 'happieſt Event that could have happened for the Advant-'age of both Powers, and that their Friendſhip ought to 'be eternal.'

Count Keyſerling, Ambaſſador from Ruſſia, having received an Anſwer from her Imperial Czariſh Majeſty, to the Invitation made to her to accede to the Treaty of Alliance lately concluded between the Empreſs Queen and the Court of France, immediately communicated it to the Miniſtry, and a great Council was Yeſterday held concerning it. Though nothing has hitherto tranſpired, it is aſſured, that her Imperial Majeſty's Diſpoſitions ſeem very agreeable to the Views of this and the French Court.

Paris, Auguſt 2. A Courier lately arrived at Compeigne, who, it is thought, brought the Acceſſion of the Empreſs of Ruſſia to the Treaty of Neutrality between this Court and that of Vienna.

Dreſden, Aug. 15. Laſt Week ſeveral Pieces of Cannon were ſent from hence, up the Elbe to Pirna and Koenigſtein. They are likewiſe ſending to the above Places a great Quantity of Gunpowder, and all Sorts of Ammunition. All the Officers that were abſent from their Duty are returned to their reſpective Poſts. The Regiments that are quartered in diſtant Places from this City, are ordered to march towards the Camp that is forming between Pirna and Koenigſtein.

Conſtantinople, July 17. On the 5th of this Month, about Eleven in the Evening, a Fire broke out at a Painter's in this City, which continued burning all that Night and the next Day, and deſtroyed between 12 and 15000 Houſes, and upwards of 1000 Perſons periſhed in the Flames. About 300 Wretches being detected in pillaging during the general Confuſion, as ſoon as the Fire abated they were ſtrangled, and thrown into the Sea. The Loſs occaſioned by this Accident is inexpreſſible, as well as the Miſery into which Thouſands of the Inhabitants are plunged. And theſe afflicting Circumſtances are augmented by the Raging of a contagious Diſtemper. The foreign Miniſters have all quitted their Palaces at Pera, and retired to Belgrade.

Stockholm, Auguſt 4. The Committee for examining the Perſons concerned in the late Conſpiracy continue their Meetings, and have lately ordered three Perſons to be taken up on Suſpicion of a freſh Deſign to plunder the Houſes of ſome of the principal Nobility: As it is ſuppoſed they have ſome Confederates, they will be ſoon put to the Torture to make them diſcover them.

An Ordonnance has juſt made its Appearance, by which all his Majeſty's Subjects are forbid to carry any contraband Goods, either to France or England, during the Diſputes at preſent ſubſiſting between thoſe Powers. This Ordonnance is in Conſequence of an Agreement between the Crowns of Sweden and Denmark to preſerve a ſtrict Neutrality.

Berlin, Auguſt 10. A Fire broke out the ſecond Inſtant at Konigſberg, the Capital of Pruſſia, by which a great Number of Houſes were deſtroyed, and it continued burning when the Courier came away.

Straſbourg, Auguſt 10. The Taking of Fort St. Philip has occaſioned a great Change in the Meaſures that were begun at this Place. Since the News of the Surrender of that Fort arrived, we have diſcontinued ſending Artillery to Provence, and even brought back to the Arſenal the Bombs and Balls that had got as far as Bedfort.

Hanover, Auguſt 13. The Baron de Walmoden, Aulick Counſellor to the King as Elector of Hanover, is ſet out for Mentz, on a Commiſſion, which is ſaid to be of great Importance, and in which we flatter ourſelves he will meet with Succeſs.

Auguſt 19. We have received no Orders from England touching the enliſting of Men, but only to complete all the Regiments, which will ſoon be done. There is no Appearance of our ſending more Troops to England. All our Regiments are ſtill in their Quarters. The good Diſcipline obſerved by the Pruſſian Troops in their March through this Electorate cannot be too highly recommended.

Toulon, July 29. We have undoubted Intelligence that the Engliſh Squadron, conſiſting of 18 or 20 Sail, cruizes off Malion: Admiral Hawke has detached ſome Frigates to intercept our Veſſels going to and from that Port: One Audibert, Maſter of a Veſſel laden with Oxen, has been chaſed 24 Hours by two Frigates.---But our Squadron is refitting; and we are perſuaded that the Engliſh, when they hear of its Departure, will reſolve upon returning to Gibraltar.

Paris, Auguſt 13. By the Savage Frigate, diſpatched from Canada by the Governor General, we have a Confirmation of a contagious Diſeaſe being carried there in the Leopard Man of War, one of the Fleet with Stores and Troops; many Perſons have died, and the Progreſs of the Diſtemper was not ſtopped, when the Savage came away.

Auguſt 16. Several flat-bottomed Veſſels, and a great Quantity of Shells, and Cheveaux de Frize, are getting ready at St. Malo.

When the Deputation from the Parliament went to Compeigne laſt Tueſday, to make Repreſentations to the King upon his Edicts for raiſing Money, his Majeſty gave them this Anſwer: My Parliament abuſes my Goodneſs, I will be obeyed To-morrow without any further Delay, and will receive no more Repreſentations or Remonſtrances upon this Subject. Notwithſtanding which the Parliament reſolved the next Day to make freſh Remonſtrances relative to the Money Edicts.

The Count de Maillebois, Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, who ſeconded the Marſhal de Richelieu in the Conqueſt of the Iſland of Minorca, is made a Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt.

Utrecht, Auguſt 15. By this Day's Poſt from Italy we have Advice, that Admiral Hawke's Fleet has blocked up the Harbour of Mahon, and cut off all Communication with the Coaſt of Provence. According to the ſame Advices we may expect ſoon to hear of a ſecond Engagement, as M. de Galiſſoniere's Fleet was to ſail from Toulon the 3d of this Month, in order to open the Communication with Minorca.

Amſterdam, Auguſt 18. The Algerines have taken by Surprize the City of Quef, belonging to the Tuniſians (a Place of ſuch Importance, that they eſteemed it the Bulwark of their Kingdom) and maſſacred not only the Garriſon, but the greateſt Part of the Inhabitants, even the Women and Children falling a Sacrifice to the Fury of the Victors.

We have Advice that four Ships of Admiral Hawke's Squadron have paſſed the Hieres Iſlands, ſteering towards Villafranca.

Peterſburgh, Auguſt 2. The Chevalier Douglas has received credential Letters from France, in order to pave the Way for a good Underſtanding between the two Courts, before an Ambaſſador in Form arrives, who is hourly expected. The Treaty between England and Pruſſia, being concluded without the Knowledge of the Empreſs or her Miniſters, has highly incenſed her Imperial Majeſty againſt the Court of London, and thereupon the Tender of the firſt Payment of the ſtipulated Subſidies has been refuſed.

Stockholm, July 24. Yeſterday Count Brahe, Baron Horn, Capt. Stahliſwerd, and Lieutenant Puke, principal Authors of the Plot lately diſcovered in Sweden, were beheaded in Ridderholm Square, at Stockholm. In the Morning the Counteſs of Brahe, who is far gone with Child, preſented herſelf before the Aſſembly of the States, and on her Knees begged a Reprieve for her Huſband; the Condition ſhe was in, her ſuppliant Poſture, her Tears and Groans, melted every Heart; but Compaſſion could not prevail over the Conſideration of the Publick Good.

Frankfort, Auguſt 4. Circular Letters for the March of the Imperial Troops, run thus: That as his Pruſſian Majeſty is aſſembling, for Reaſons unknown, a large Body of Forces towards the Frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia, it behoved every Regiment to hold itſelf in Readineſs to march, with all its Equipage, on the firſt Notice.

Berlin, Auguſt 11. The King has diſpatched a Courier with Inſtructions to his Miniſter at Vienna, to inſiſt on a Suſpenſion of the military Preparations in Bohemia and Moravia; and in caſe of Refuſal, to declare, that his Majeſty is determined to march immediately to the Frontiers, that the Enemy may reap no Advantage by an ill-timed Delay. A Fire happened at Bergen, in Norway, which has conſumed above 1000 Houſes, among which are thoſe of ſome Engliſh Merchants, who, however, have ſaved their Warehouſes.

Madrid, Auguſt 10. Notwithſtanding a good Underſtanding between this Court and that of London, Meaſures are purſuing in America, to maintain the Crown of Spain's Right to the Gulph of Campeachy, in the Bay of Honduras, [illegible]
any Settlements th[illegible]

Toulon, Auguſt 9. [illegible]
the Fleet, which wil[illegible]
lateſt. Many are th[illegible]
moſt probable ſeems to [illegible]
off Toulon, and oblige[illegible]
Twelve Hundred Neapolita[illegible]
ed here to work in the Kin[illegible]
more are expected; ſo that t[illegible]
may launch ſeveral Ships of [illegible]
Year.

Breſt, Auguſt 10. We have r[illegible]
to fit out, as ſoon as poſſible, elev[illegible]
the Captains are already appointed [illegible]
them. Theſe Ships are, L'Entreprenan[illegible]
manded by Mr. de Salvert, Chief d'Eſ[illegible]
le Diademe, le Palmier, and le Dragon[illegible]
L'Actif, le Bizarre, le Saint Michael, [illegible]
L'Opiniatre, of 64 Guns each; and L'Alc[illegible]

Franckfort, Auguſt 18. According to t[illegible]
Peterſbourg, it ſeems probable that the Cou[illegible]
not take any Part in the War between Great-[illegible]
France.

Marſeilles, Auguſt 12. They write from Toul[illegible]
King's Fleet is to ſail from thence To-morrow, o[illegible]
at fartheſt, and is taking on board 4 or 500 Gren[illegible]

Lyons, Auguſt 16. We have juſt received Adv[illegible]
the Marquis de la Galiſſoniere's Fleet weighed An[illegible]
12th in Toulon Road.

Paris, Auguſt 26. Mr. Sorba, Miniſter from the Re[illegible]
lick of Genoa, ſigned the 15th Inſtant, at Compeign[illegible]
Convention for the Neutrality of the Iſland of Corſi[illegible]
the Ports and Anchorages of which will be open and f[illegible]
for all Nations.

Notwithſtanding the Motions of the Imperial and Pruſſian Troops, we flatter ourſelves that the Peace of the Continent will be ſecured; at leaſt it is imagined, that nothing can contribute more to it than the late Treaty of Alliance concluded between his Majeſty and the Empreſs Queen.

It is aſſured, that the Squadron of Mr. Perrier de Salvert has taken Twelve Engliſh Ships, richly laden, homeward bound from Jamaica. Orders are ſent to Breſt to forward the Ships that are deſtined to augment the Marquis de Conflans's Fleet, which, it is probable, will ſoon ſail out and engage that of Admiral Boſcawen.

Rotterdam, Auguſt 24. We have received Advice from Toulon, that the Engliſh and French Fleets were within Sight of each other the 14th Inſtant; ſo that an Account of an Engagement is hourly expected.

Hague, Auguſt 26. The Letters from Turin, of the lateſt Date, by no Means confirm the Report of the King of Sardinia's having acceded to the Treaty of Alliance lately concluded between the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles.

Madrid, Auguſt 10. They write from Corunna, that there were lately interred at Vivers, a ſmall Town in Galicia, ſituated at a little Diſtance from the Sea, about 300 dead Bodies, which floated into the Mouth of the River Landrovedo, and that as three Days before they had heard at a Diſtance the Diſcharge of Cannon, which was carried on with great Smartneſs, it was not doubted that there had been an Engagement between the Engliſh and French Fleets.

Berlin, Auguſt 24. As the Court of Vienna continues to ſend Abundance of Troops into Bohemia and Moravia, the King, who has not hitherto ſent ſo much as one Regiment the more into Sileſia, has juſt ordered ſeveral Bodies of Horſe and Foot to begin their March for that Province.

Turin, Auguſt 18. We expect very ſoon to hear of a Naval Engagement in the Mediterranean; no Doubt being made that the Engliſh will oppoſe with all their Force a Debarkation of French Troops on the Iſland of Corſica.

Toulon, Auguſt 17. The Marſhal Duke de Richelieu aſſiſted a few Days ſince at a grand Council of War, in which they ſettled the Operations of the Marquis de la Galiſſoniere's Squadron, which actually lies in the Road, waiting only for a fair Wind to put to Sea.

Paris, Auguſt 27. Our Troops which are going to Corſica, will be commanded in chief by the Marquis de Caſtries, Field-Marſhal, who ſet out from hence the 19th for Antibes; he was accompanied by the Marquis de Segur, who is to command at Ajaccio; M. Balbi, a Nobleman of Genoa, Brigadier, who greatly ſignalized himſelf in the Expedition of Minorca; M. Dannery, and ſeveral other Perſons not leſs diſtinguiſhed by Talents than Birth. The Head Quarters are to be at Calvi. The Toulon Squadron will protect the Tranſportation of Troops from Antibes to Corſica.

Hague, Sept. 1. It is ſaid that ſome great News is come from Stockholm, but as yet we are not in the Secret. The Elector of Cologne, upon an Application of his Britannick Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover, has declared that no Application has been made to him for the Paſſage of French Troops through his Dominions; and that if there had, his Electoral Highneſs would have given ſuch an Anſwer as the Tranquility of his Dominions required.

Corke, Auguſt 24. Thurſday arrived at Kinſale His Majeſty's Ships Somerſet of 70 Guns, and York of 60, with the Harwich Indiaman, very richly laden, from Bengal, which, with the Anſon and Warren arrived laſt Tueſday, will ſail To-morrow under Convoy for England.

Dublin, Auguſt 31. Admiral Hawke, it is ſaid, to prevent exhauſting his Proviſions, lands at Minorca all the Priſoners taken by him on board French Veſſels.

Some

[illegible] 400 Grains is brought over by the last [illegible]a. It wants but one Fifth of being as big [illegible]mond, which ſold for 213,000l. and is the Pro[illegible]minent Jew Merchant of this City.

2. A Battalion of the Guards, &c. with a large [illegible]ttering Cannon, and a great Quantity of Mor[illegible]tars, Bombs, &c. are certainly going to be embarked on ſome important Expedition.

September 6. The Toulon fleet was not ſailed the 19th ult. but lay in the road with their ſails bent, only waiting for orders, it conſiſts of 17 ſail of the line, &c.

A gentleman, who arrived laſt Thurſday from Amſterdam, informs us, that that port, and many others, were filled with tranſport veſſels, laden with ſtores, and all kinds of ammunition for the French ſervice; and that not a day paſſes but ſome veſſels go out for the French ports.

We hear that Admiral Byng will not be called upon to account for his conduct in the Mediterranean till after the meeting of the parliament, when it will be enquired into by impeachment.

It is reported, that 12,000 men will ſpedily embark on a ſecret expedition, and that three battalions of the foot guards will be ſent.

People in general are in great expectation, that ſomething will be done this next ſeſſion of parliament effectually to prevent the ſending for foreign troops on every trifling occaſion, or flam of an invaſion.

On Wedneſday Admiral Norris hoiſted his Flag on board the Yarmouth at Portſmouth, who, with the Torbay, Warwick, and ſeveral others, are ready to go out of the Harbour.

Chatham, Sept. 3. The Union, a fine ſecond Rate, ornamented a la Chinoiſe, will be launched the 25th Inſtant, and it is confidently reported that Admiral Knowles will hoiſt his Flag on board her.

By the Harriot Packet-Boat, Capt. Bonnel, in ſeven Weeks from Falmouth; and the Captains Livingſton and Grant, from London, arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.

HAMBURGH, September 3.

MANY Letters from the North poſitively affirm, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has acceded to the defenſive Treaty of Alliance and Friendſhip concluded the firſt of May laſt, between the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles. She engages, as it is ſaid, in Conſequence of this Acceſſion, to hold a Body of 70,000 Men in Readineſs to march when needful to the Aſſiſtance of the two contracting Powers, and promiſes to do the ſame in Favour of any other Power who ſhall accede to the ſaid Treaty. There are ſome other Stipulations, at preſent a Secret.

Paris, Auguſt 29. M. Peter Andre, Merchant at Nantes, is fitting out a Privateer whoſe Keel will be 100 or 110 Feet long, ſhe is to carry 34 Guns, and 600 Men. Meſſieurs le Briton, du Bleſſia, and Deſſaundrais Sebre, of St. Malo, are fitting out two Privateers; one to carry between 34 and 48 Guns, and the other 28 or 30 Guns.

Sept. 4. The Privateers of Marſeilles, have carried in ſix Prizes, ſaid to be worth 600,000 Livres.

LONDON.

Auguſt 30. It is ſaid a General Officer has offered, with 8000 Men to retake Minorca.

September 2. The Sheerneſs Man of War has taken two rich Ships from St. Domingo.

Concerning Admiral Byng, it is reported, that he has taken to hard Drinking, to drive away Sorrow. Some alſo ſay, that he has attempted to make an Eſcape from the Meſſengers and Guards: Others, that he has endeavoured to corrupt them; and that the Tranquility he was ſaid to be in reſpecting his Trial is all over, and that he is under terrible Apprehenſions as to the Iſſue of this black Affair.

We hear that Admiral Byng was detected this Morning, about 1 o'Clock, attempting to make his Eſcape, by Means of a Ship's Ladder (ſaid to be ſent him at the Bottom of a Hamper of Wine) faſtened to one of the Windows of his Room. He had made the Centinels drunk, in order the better to ſecure his Retreat, and the Perſon that lay in the Room with him being found aſleep, it encouraged him to undertake the Affair.

September 3. The Fox Privateer of Briſtol, has brought into Pool a large French Ship, valued at 20,000 l.

September 7. 'Tis ſaid the King of Pruſſia has marched two large Armies, one to Sileſia, the other towards Bohemia; and taken Poſſeſſion of Leipſick, a City of Germany, ſubject to the Elector of Saxony, King of Poland, in order to oblige the Saxons to declare; and has likewiſe ſent to the Dutch, for an immediate Anſwer what Part they are to take.---From the Hague they ſay, the Engliſh and French Miniſters are very buſy.

A Report prevails, that an Expreſs is arrived with Advice, that two large Pruſſian Armies are marched, one to Sileſia, and the other into Bohemia; and it is ſaid, there has been lately a Skirmiſh between Part of the ſaid Troops and thoſe of the Imperialiſts, to the Advantage of the former.

September 8. The French Ships at Portſmouth, are ordered round to the Thames. Several Privateers are ſailed from Dunkirk.---Baron Gemmingen, Miniſter from his Majeſty as Elector of Hanover, has delivered a Memorial to the Miniſters of Ratiſbon, relating to the preſent State of Affairs.---From Paris they write, that the Spaniards want us to exchange Gibraltar for Oran.

September 9. There is an Account from the Hague, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has entered into the Treaty of Verſailles with ſome Modifications; and that the Auſtrians will ſoon have 138,000 Men in Readineſs.----The Regency of Hanover expect to have 60,000 Men, without the Pruſſians; ſome ſay the whole Army, with the Pruſſians, amount to 120,000.

September 10. The Guernſey and Ambuſcade Men of War, are to be ſent to the Mediterranean.---'Tis ſaid 8 Regiments and three Battallions of the Guards are ſpeedily to embark.---*Utretch Gazette London.* The Government have received Diſpatches from Mr. Mitchell, Miniſter at the Court of Pruſſia, concerning aſſembling 180,000 Troops in Alliance with Great-Britain.

September 11. The Pruſſians are marched from Leipſick towards Bohemia, conſiſting of 40,000 Men.

Yeſterday it was reported, that an Expreſs was arrived from Admiral Hawke, and brought Advice of his taking 9 Tranſports laden with Proviſions, &c.

We hear his Pruſſian Majeſty has ſent a Meſſage to the States General of the United Provinces, in order to know how their High Mightineſſes intend to behave in caſe he ſhould be obliged to come to an open Rupture with the Houſe of Auſtria, and ſhould be attacked at the ſame Time by the French, in Conſequence of the Treaty of Verſailles; and it is ſaid the Pruſſian Monarch required an Anſwer from the States in eight Days.

They write from Leipſick, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, is in full March towards Bohemia, with a Body of 40,000 Men; and that Veldt-Marſhal Schwerin is in Readineſs to advance from Sileſia with a greater Force; ſo that the Auſtrians are like to find themſelves between two Fires, and that before they are thoroughly formed. The ſame Letters ſay, the Proteſtant Princes of the Empire are about to form an Army of Obſervation of 80,000 Men.

Our laſt Advices from Paris ſay, that a Reſolution has been taken to embark immediately, and at all Events, 8 Battalions for Corſica, under the Command of the Marquis de Caſtres; but that it is doubtful whether they will be eſcorted by M. Galiſſoniere.

Yeſterday it was reported, that the King of Pruſſia had taken Dreſden.

An extraordinary Council has been held on the Expreſſes received from the Admirals Hawke and Boſcawen.

Sept. 13. It is aſſerted that the Corſicans have again deſired our Protection, and that their Propoſal is accepted.

'Tis ſaid that Admiral Hawke's Squadron is to be reinforced to the Number of 40 Men of War, and 18 Frigates, in order, if poſſible, to diſappoint the Deſigns of the French.

Sept. 14. The Terms of Accommodation propoſed by the Court of Spain are ſaid to be, that England ſhall cede Gibraltar to the French, and have Minorca reſtored; that France ſhall give up Gibraltar to the Spaniards, and have Hiſpaniola (or the Half of it ſo called) added to St. Domingo; that St. John's River in North-America ſhall be a neutral One, for the free Uſe of both Nations, &c. By this Scheme Nova-Scotia would be always at the Mercy of France, whoſe Domingo Trade would be doubled, our Indian Allies of the Six Nations would ſoon be ſeduced from our Intereſt, and the Value of Canada would be tenfold, by the Advantage of this Communication with it. But Gibraltar cannot be alienated without the Concurrence of the People, as it is annexed to the Crown of England by Parliament. If we reject the abovementioned Propoſals, it is not improbable that the Spaniards will immediately accept of Minorca, and declare for the French. Such are the Conſequences of the Neglect of Minorca! In this Caſe England has nothing to do but array an effectual Militia, which would ſet all her Ships at Liberty to diſtreſs her Enemies. We hear a conſiderable Reinforcement will be ſent to Admiral Hawke in the Mediterranean.

NEW-YORK, November 8.

Capt Bonnel left Falmouth the 16th of September, when there was no other North-America Packet Boat in that Port, the Halifax, Earl of Leiceſter, and General Wall Packets, being on their Voyages; and it was reported a Fifth was ſoon to be eſtabliſhed. He was chaſed the ſecond Day after he ſail'd, by a large French Privateer, who held her own with the Packet, and obliged Capt. Bonnel to alter his Courſe in the Night to get rid of her.

Capt. Grant left Graveſend the 15th of September, when Capt. Meſnard of and for Philadelphia, left her Moorings; Capt. Houſe, in the Heſter, of Philadelphia, was to ſail much about the ſame Time for this Place; and Capt. Seymour in the Ship Fame, now a Letter of Marque, was to leave London in about 11, or 14 Days for this Port. Capt. Grant was chaſed by a Ship ſome Time at the Mouth of the Channel; but could not tell what ſhe was.

Laſt Friday Night, Captain Forreſt arrived here in a French Sloop, taken by the Goldfinch Privateer, Captain Randle, of this Port, on the 24th ultimo, between Cape Francois and Monte Criſto, being bound from the former for Coracoa: Her Cargo is Sugar, Coffee, and ſome Indigo.

Two Days before, Captain Randle chaſed a French Schooner aſhore, in Sight of the Cape, and of ſeveral Men of War, and Ships of Force then lying there, from whence ſhe was bound for Old-France; and finding it impracticable to get her off, he ſet her a Fire, and made the beſt of his Way off, as he perceived a Frigate coming out of the Cape to take him.

Private Letters by the Packet ſay, That two French Privateers, of 24 Guns each, were taken by ſome of the Engliſh Cruizers, the Beginning of September, and ſent into the Out Ports.---That Admiral Hawke was cruizing off Minorca, Monſieur Galiſſoniere, the French Admiral, not having thought fit to give him Battle, being ſafe in the Harbour of Toulon.----That the King of Pruſſia was at the Head of One Hundred Thouſand Men, over-running the King of Poland's Electoral Dominions, not (ſays his Pruſſian Majeſty) with a Deſign to hurt them, but out of pure Regard to my own Security, and to preſerve Peace in the Empire, without ſuffering Foreigners to decide the Quarrels of the Germanic Members, and by this Step to ſecure them from the Ravages of War, and the bloody Conſequences they would be expoſed to from a private Treaty they are not acquainted with, viz. that between the Empreſs Queen and the King of France, to which the King of Poland has acceded. [Our Readers will remember, that the Elector of Saxony is King of Poland, and his Daughter the Dauphineſs of France. The Saxon Subjects alſo are Proteſtants, and therefore think more like Chriſtians of French Politicks, than many other States do.] ----That his Pruſſian Majeſty raiſed no Contributions, and only obliges them to maintain the Troops he marched amongſt them.----That inſtead of waiting for the tedious Delays of Negotiations (ſo fatal to other Countries and Provinces) he had ſent Notice at once to the Elector of Cologne, to provide Winter Quarters for Forty Thouſand of his Troops, and that he had taken Poſſeſſion of Leipſick (a City of Germany) the 29th of Auguſt, and made it his Head Quarters.----That an Expreſs arrived in London the 7th of September, and brought Advice, that his Pruſſian Majeſty had laid Siege to Egra, a Town at the Entrance of Bohemia, which he expected would ſurrender in three Days, being unprepared for a Defence, tho' the French formerly was a Fortnight in taking it; and that another Army was to meet him in Bohemia, when he deſigns to give Battle to the Imperialiſts (Subjects to the Emperor of Germany) in which if he conquers, he is immediately to beſiege the City of Prague.----That it was not doubted but the Dutch would ſoon be intimidated ſo as to mend their Manners, as the Pruſſian Territories run almoſt into the very Heart of their Country, and are not ſecured againſt by any Frontier of Strength.----That a Pruſſian Miniſter had made a peremptory Demand of an Anſwer to, What Part the States of Holland would take

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

in case of an open Rupture between the King his Master and France; and had given them but eight Days to make it in, alledging that, "With the Word *Peace* in their "Mouths, they make use of it only as a Signal to the most "general and bloody War."----In short, some Letters say, that all Europe either was, or soon would be, in a Flame, the Motions of his Prussian Majesty causing Commotions almost every where, and never were seen so many Troops in Motion in Germany at one Time when no War was declared.----That the Czarina (Empress of Russia) her Disposition was not known, but her Mediation requested between his Prussian Majesty and the Queen of Hungary.----That Admiral B--y--n--g, alias Bung, was not brought to Trial, several Officers necessary thereto, not being arrived from Gibraltar; and that notwithstanding the great Height that he was lodged in Greenwich Hospital, an Order was given on Thursday the Ninth of September to have Iron Bars fixed to all the Windows of his Apartment, and the Chimney of his Room so secured, that any Attempt to escape might be rendered impossible; and that there was an additional Guard always with him, not being even permitted to go forth to the Necessary House, having a Conveniency in the same Room for that Purpose; and that many were of Opinion, that his being thus guarded, was owing to the Arrival in England of Colonel Jeffreys, the Co-Defender of Minorca; the Orders being given by his Majesty's special Command.---- That General Blakeney was not arrived in England, being indisposed at Gibraltar thro' his late Fatigue. And, that Colonel York, since the States Answer to his first Memorial, had, in the Name of his Master, the King of Great-Britain, once more demanded, without Delay, the Succours which their High Mightinesses had stipulated to him by Treaty.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE this Morning received a Letter, giving an Account, that the *Indian* Chief *Teedyuscung*, with a Number of *Indians*, was met on their Way to *Easton*, and that One Hundred of those who set out with him, are waiting in the Woods, beyond Fort *Allen*, to know what Reception will be given to their Chief.

As Lord *Loudon*, after being made acquainted with the former Treaty held at *Easton*, has been pleased to signify to me, in His Majesty's Name, in a Letter already laid before you, that neither the Governor nor Government of this Province should confer or treat with the *Indians*, but that they should be referred to Sir *William Johnson*, who, his Lordship says, has the sole Management of *Indian* Affairs committed to him by special Commission from His Majesty, I find myself under very great Difficulties.

And as I am under a Necessity, by these Advices, to come immediately to a Resolution, I desire you will give me your Advice in what Manner to conduct myself on Behalf of this Government, whose Security and nearest Interests, as well as those of the other Colonies, will be deeply affected by the Measures now taken.

Mr. *Weiser* is waiting for Orders to set out for *Easton*, who cannot be dispatched till I have the Opinion of the House.

October, 29, 1756. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May it please your HONOUR,

WE have considered your Honour's Message of this Day, with Lord Loudon's *Letter, laid before us at the Beginning of the Session. And since you are pleased to ask our Opinion and Advice on this important Occasion, we shall give it with all dutiful Freedom and Sincerity.*

We are truly thankful to our gracious Sovereign for the late wise Regulation of putting Indian *Affairs, especially those that relate to War or Peace with them, under a more general Direction than they have heretofore been, as we think the* British *Interest will now have more Weight with the* Indians, *than if Separate Treaties of Peace might be made by Separate Colonies for themselves, without consulting the Interest or Safety of their Neighbours. We cannot therefore desire, however burdensome the present War with the* Indians *may be to this Province, that such a separate Treaty should be concluded on our Behalf. We are however of Opinion, that the Treaty begun by the late Governor (before Sir* William Johnson's *Powers were made known) in Pursuance of which the* Indians *are now come down, should not be wholly discontinued on our Part, lest the* Indians *be disgusted, and the Opportunity of bringing them to a general Peace with all the* British *Colonies be lost. We rather think it adviseable, that your Honour would give them an Interview, make them the customary Presents, in Behalf of this Government, to relieve their Necessities, and assure them of our sincere Inclination to take them again into Friendship, forgive their Offences, and make a firm Peace with them; but at the same Time to let them know, that the Government of this Province cannot agree to make a Peace with them for itself, and leave them at Liberty to continue the War with our Brethren of the neighbouring Colonies: That we are all Subjects of one great King, and must, for the future, be all at Peace or all at War with other Nations at the same Time: That our King has appointed Sir* William Johnson *to manage these general Treaties for all the Governments in this Part of America, and to him we must therefore refer the* Indians *for a final Conclusion and Ratification of this Treaty;---promising also to write to him, acquainting him with the good Dispositions the* Indians *have shown, at these Conferences, and recommend it to him to make the Agreement firm and lasting for all Parties. An Interview of this Kind with the* Indians, *we apprehend, may at this Time be greatly for His Majesty's Service, and for the Advantage not only of this but of all the neighbouring Colonies; and not inconsistent with the Intention of Lord* Loudon's *Letter: Which we nevertheless submit to your Honour's prudent Consideration.*

October 29, 1756, P. M. Signed, by Order of the House,

ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

Extract of a Letter from Carlisle, November 8, 1756.

"Last Week a Party of Indians were in the upper Part of this County, but a few Miles from M'Dowell's Mill, where they barbarously murdered and mangled a Number of the Inhabitants, and, as is supposed, have taken some Children Captives. The following is a List of the killed and missing, viz.

Soldiers killed; James and William M'Donald, Bartholomew M'Cafferty, and Anthony M'Quoid. *Soldiers missing*; James Corkem, and William Cornwall.

Inhabitants killed; John Culbertson, Samuel Perry, Hugh Kerrell, John Woods, with his Wife and Mother-in-law, and Elizabeth Archer, Wife of John Archer. *Inhabitants missing*; Four Children belonging to John Archer, Samuel Neely, a Boy, and James M'Quoid, a Child.

"Samuel Perry, mentioned in the List, left M'Dowell's Fort on Wednesday Afternoon, only going to put his Horse to Pasture about a Mile and a Half from the Fort, and had with him a little Boy; but [illegible] Night, fourteen Men were sent from [illegible] to Capt. Potter's Company, who for [illegible] and his Body covered with Leaves, [illegible] were Way-laid by about thirty Indians [illegible] covering the Enemy on every Hand, [illegible] and say they wounded some, but were soon broken [illegible] put to the Rout, four of the Soldiers being killed on the Spot, and two missing, as mentioned in the above List."

We have Advice from Fort Lebanon, in Berks County, that on the Third Instant a Fire was seen, about seven Miles from said Fort, supposed to be at the House of John Finsher; upon which a Party was detached, who, on coming to the Place, found Finsher's House, Barn, Out-houses, and a considerable Quantity of Corn, on Fire, but saw no Indians, nor any Body that had belonged to the House. They discovered a great many Tracks, which they followed, till they came to the House of Philip Culmore, whose Wife, Daughter, and Martin Fell, his Son-in-Law, were all killed and scalped; and Fell's Wife, with a Child about a Year old, and a Boy about 7 Years old, were missing. That they then sent Notice to the Fort of what had happened, when the Captain with some more Men went out, but could not find the Enemy; however they carried all the neighbouring Women and Children into the Fort, to the Number of about Sixty.

We hear also from a Fort near North Kill, in the same County, that a Child was carried off by a Number of Indians the same Day: That Lieutenant Humphreys, with a Party, went out in Pursuit of, and next Morning came up with, them, at one Nicholas Long's, whose House they had set on Fire, had killed two old Men, one of whom was scalped, and would have destroyed ten Women and Children, that had got into the Cellar: That they then engaged the Indians (said to be twenty in Number) and put them to flight, two of whom it was thought were badly wounded: And that they extinguished the Fire, and got out the Women and Children, and carried them to the Fort. Lieutenant Humphreys had one Man wounded, and his own Coat was shot through in four Places: They brought off a Gun and Blanket. The Indians had all red Hats, and red Blankets.

Captain Bowes, from Lisbon, advises, that it was generally believed there that the Spaniards would join the French in the War against England: That in his Passage, off of the Western Islands, he was chaced a whole Day by six large Vessels, but outsailed them: And that on the 31st ult. 70 Leagues to the Eastward of Cape Henlopen, he spoke with Capt. Arnold, in the King George Privateer of New-York; all well on board.

Capt. Green, bound to St. Christophers from this Port, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried to Guadaloupe.

The Lydia, Capt. Riddall, was to sail from London for this Place about the Middle of September.

On Thursday last the General Assembly of this Province adjourned to the 22d Instant.

Since our last his Honour the Governor set out for Easton, accompanied by some Members of Council and Assembly.

Arrived from this Port. Capt. Styles at Cork; Capt. Sage at Ditto; the Captains Budden and Nuttle at Lisbon; Capt. Rogers at Barbados; and the Captains Walker, Welsh, Gardner, and Stewart, at Jamaica.

"On Monday last the upper Regiment of New-Castle "County, commanded by Colonel William Armstrong, "was reviewed by him at Newport, and made a fine Ap- "pearance, going through the Manual Exercise, and seve- "ral Firings, to the Satisfaction of the Colonel, and seve- "ral Gentlemen, who accompanied him. It was remarka- "ble, that tho' it was a very rainy Day, yet both Officers "and Men appeared with the utmost Chearfulness, and "the ten Companies that were present amounted to full "700 Men, which shews the good Effects that may be ex- "pected from the Militia Law of these Lower Counties, "notwithstanding the Difficulties that have been thrown in "the Way of it."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Peggy, Josiah Cox, from Bermuda.
---------Aurora, William Higgs, from Ditto.
---------Hanover, Elisha Durfee, from Rhode-Island.
---------Charming Sally, Michael Tivitoe, from Barbados.
---------Endeavour, James Nicholls, from Boston.
Schooner St. George, John Sawyer, from Bermuda.
Snow Betsy, Matthew Dreson, from Madeira.
-------Polly, Thomas Dunbar, from N. Castle on Delaware.
-------Chance, William Lawrence, from London.
Brig Rebecca, Edward Stiles, from Jamaica.
------Otter, George Rankin, from London.
Ship Happy Return, James Mitchell, from Londonderry.
------Rebecca, Hugh Bowes, from Lisbon.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Mary, George Eve, for Antigua.
----------Sarah and Frances, John Conyers, for Jamaica.
Brig Sarah and Catherine, William Condy, for Antigua.
------Nancy, David Stewart, for Barbados.
Sloop Mary, William Pitt, for Jamaica.
-------Peggy, Josiah Cox, for Ditto.
Ship Happy Return, James Mitchell, for Londonderry.
Snow Polly, Thomas Dunbar, for Dublin.

CLEARED.

Sloop Elizabeth, John Pine, to North-Carolina.
---------Mary and Martha, Thomas Nusum, to Antigua.
Schooner Walter, John Farr, to Maryland.
Brig Mercury, Hugh Wright, to Jamaica.
Ship Attwoods, William Greenway, to London.
------Neptune, James Wier, to Fiume.

Philadelphia, November 4, 1756.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Masters of Servants and apprentices, in the several Counties of this Province, who have in any Manner suffered by the late Enlisting of Servants and Apprentices, that they immediately make the same known to some one or other of the Representatives of their respective Counties, by bringing or sending to them, or to the Committee of Grievances, an Account of the Cost of their Servants, the Time each Servant or Apprentice had to serve, with their several Indentures, and other proper Vouchers of the Losses sustained, in order that they may be laid before the House of Assembly for their Consideration.

By Order of the Committee of Grievances,
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Clerk of Assembly.

To be SOLD by

THOMAS M'JANET, and Company,

In Water-street,

THE remainder of their goods, very cheap for ready money, or short credit, as the partnership between the said M'Janet and company, and John Pollock, is expired. All those that are indebted to them, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have demands against them, to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted.

[illegible] *Philadelphia, November 6, 1756.*

PHILADELPHIA *and* PERTH-AMBOY *Stages.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the Subscribers, John Butler, of Philadelphia, at the Sign of the Death of the Fox, in Strawberry Alley, begins his Stage on Tuesday, the Ninth of this instant November, from his House, and will proceed with his Waggon to the House of Nathaniel Parker, at Trenton Ferry; and from thence the Goods and Passengers to be carried over the Ferry to the House kept by George Mofchell, where Francis Holman will meet the above John Butler, and exchange their Passengers, &c. and then proceed on Wednesday through Princetown and New-Brunswick, to the House of Obadiah Aires, in Perth-Amboy, where will be a good Boat, with all Conveniencies necessary, kept by John Thompson and William Waller, for the Reception of Passengers, &c. who will proceed on Thursday Morning, without Delay, for New-York, and there land at Whitehall, where the said Waller and Thompson will give Attendance at the House of Abraham Bockeys until Monday Morning following, and then will return to Perth-Amboy, where Francis Holman on Tuesday Morning following will attend, and return with his Waggon to Trenton Ferry, to meet John Butler, of Philadelphia, and there exchange their Passengers, &c. for New-York and Philadelphia.

It is hoped, that as these Stages are attended with a considerable Expence, for the better accommodating Passengers, that they will merit the Favours of the Publick; and whoever will be pleased to favour them with their Custom, shall be kindly used, and have due Attendance given them by their humble Servants, JOHN BUTLER, FRANCIS HOLMAN, JOHN THOMPSON, and WILLIAM WALLER.

Philadelphia, November 8, 1756.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Saturday, the 20th day of November instant, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of George Gray, the Lower Ferry, on Schuylkill, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, two tracts or parcels of land, situated in Kingsess township (part of the island commonly called Boone's Island) one of them containing 24 acres, the other containing 18 acres, late the estate of Thomas Williams, seized and taken in execution by

JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

WILLIAM FREEMAN,

Intending for England immediately, gives this publick notice,

THAT on Monday next, the 15th instant, will begin to be sold, (at prime cost, for ready money only) at his store in Water-street, the goods he has now remaining on hand; consisting of a variety of hardware, cutlary and haberdashery, felt and castor hats, variety of womens straw, chip and Leghorn ditto, shaloons, durants, &c. &c. &c. The sale to continue fourteen days, and no longer.

N. B. The said Freeman has also a choice parcel of arms, just imported in the Otter, Capt. Rankin, from London, viz. Muskets with bayonets, fuzees with and without ditto, carbines, pistols and cutlasses, which he will sell exceeding cheap for ready money.

All persons indebted to the said Freeman are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against him, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid.

Now in the Press, and speedily will be published,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR 1757.

Likewise the POCKET-ALMANACK for the same YEAR.

JUST published, and sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia (Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence) The VOTES of the ASSEMBLY of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, from *October* 14, 1755, to *August* 19, 1756, being to the End of Governor MORRIS's Administration.

…, Chester county, November 6, 1756.
…between William Hunter's and my dwell-
…e 21st of August last, two bonds, drawn
… myself, one of them for Fifty Pounds
…Ten Pounds, given at different Times, as
…es. This is therefore to give notice to who-
…ath pick'd them up, that upon their returning them, they
shall receive a Pistole reward, paid by JOSEPH PRATT. *

New-Castle, October 20, 1756.

THERE are now in the goal of this county three Negroe men, committed some days ago as runaways. One, who calls himself Ben, says he belongs to Mr. Rhody Neil in Virginia. Another, who calls himself Jem, says he belongs to Mr. Spencer Smith in Virginia. They seem both to be new Negroes, and can read. The other calls himself James, and says he belongs to Samuel Blunt, captain of a company of foot living in Kent Island, Maryland. The owners of said Negroes are hereby desired to come in six weeks from this date, and take them out of goal, otherwise they will be sold for their fees, by

⊕ JOHN THOMPSON, Goaler.

CAME to the plantation of John Williamson, in Benfalem township, near Neshaminey Ferry, the first day of October last, a likely sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, also a black colt, two years old past. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

⊖ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

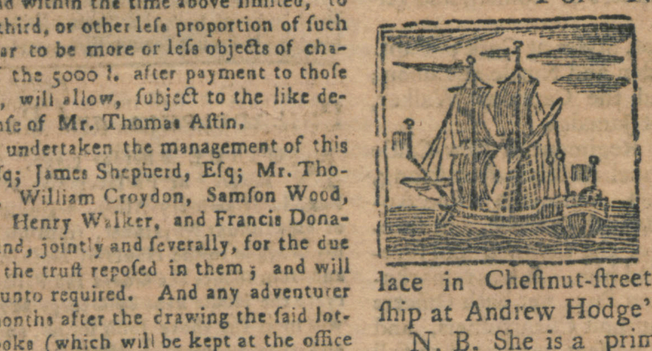
BY virtue of a writ to me directed will be exposed to sale, for ready money, by way of publick vendue, about two o' clock in the afternoon, on the 20th day of this instant November, at the house of James Perry, in West Marlborough, Chester county, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land thereunto belonging, situated in West Marlborough aforesaid, bounded by the lands of James Perry, Isaac Harlon, and the lands late of Ezekiel Harlon, containing by computation about 200 acres, now or late the property of William Rankin, taken in execution, and sold by

⊕ JOHN FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

To be SOLD,

THE mills and plantation of Nathaniel Ware, Esq; six miles above Trenton, on the river Delaware, West-Jersey. The plantation contains about 400 acres, 200 of which are cleared. The land is of easy culture, and the soil extremely natural to all sorts of grain, wheat being neither liable to be devoured by insects, nor heaved out by the frost. There are two good dwelling-houses, a large barn, cart-house, smoke-house, and cooper's shop, a neat garden, with cedar pales, a young bearing orchard, and the whole under good fence. The mill-house is of stone, 60 feet in length, and 24 in breadth, is an over-shot, has two pair of stones, the bolting-mill, &c. all go by water. It is well accustomed, and known to make as good work as the best mill in the Jerseys. It may also command wheat enough, and is conveniently situated for New-York and Philadelphia markets, being less than 30 miles of good waggon road from Brunswick, and boats carrying 50 or 60 casks may load at the mill-door for Philadelphia. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, either the whole or part, may apply to Capt. Thomas Clarke of New York, or William Cleayton in Trenton, and be by them informed of the title and conditions of sale. ⊕ 5t. Tbc.

For NEWRY,



The SHIP
CHARMING POLLY,
HENRY DUNN,
Master;

Will sail with all convenient speed, having part of her cargoe already engaged. For freight or passage, apply to John Wallace in Chestnut-street, or said Master on board the ship at Andrew Hodge's Wharff.

N. B. She is a prime sailer, and has good accommodations for passengers.

For BELFAST,

The Snow
DUNBAR,
Samuel Montgomery Master,

Will sail with all convenient speed, having two thirds of her cargoe engaged. For freight or passage, apply to James M'Cullough, or Samuel Purviance, or said Master on board, at the Tunn Wharff. She is a prime sailer, and has good accommodations for passengers.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe man, about 22 years of age, is well acquainted with all sorts of plantation work, has lived some time with a blacksmith, and is a very good sledge-man, understands gardening, has had the small-pox, and can be recommended for an active, lively, industrious fellow. Enquire of Mr. John Swift, merchant, in Market-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. The Negroe is now in town, and may be seen at the house of the said Mr. John Swift. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Ellis, late of this city glazier, deceased, whether by mortgage, bond, speciality, note, book debt, or otherwise, are desired speedily to pay the same: And those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by me the subscriber, who am fully authorized for that purpose.

JOHN KNOWLES.

N. B. There is to be sold, at his late dwelling house, looking-glasses of sundry sizes, Prussian blue, verdigrease, stone oker, London and Bristol crown glass, of sundry sizes, lead in sheet and bar, musket balls, and Morocco skins.

Philadelphia, October 28, 1756.

STolen from the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Saucon township, Northampton county, on the 16th instant, two horses, one black, 15 hands high, eleven years old, branded on the off side M A C, paces, and has a trimmed mane. The other is a stallion, with a star in his forehead, has a white mane and tail, the mane lately trimmed, eight years old, about 14 hands high, paces, and is branded thus $\frac{J}{G}$ P. Whoever takes up and secures the said horses, and thiefs so as he be brought to justice, shall have Eight Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, or Six Pounds for the horses, paid by

⊕ MARY BOUGHMAN.

CAME to the plantation of John Jones, in Whitemarsh township, some time in August last, an old black cow, ear-marked, with a slit in her off ear. The owner describing her other marks, and paying charges, may have her again. ¶ JOHN JONES.

NOtice is hereby given, that the subscriber, who formerly kept the Indian King in Market-street, Philadelphia, is now removed to the sign of the White-Horse, in the same street, near the Market, where Thomas Bartholomew lately lived, where his old friends and customers may be kindly entertained as formerly.

PETER ROBESON.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1756.

PROPOSALS

For printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

A DIRECT GUIDE to the French Language. Containing, 1. Some certain Rules for Pronounciation. 2. The two auxiliary Verbs Avoir and Etre; and how they are to be turned throughout all their Tenses, both with and without Particles: Together with easy Sentences relating thereto, by Way of Improvement. 3. A large Collection of the most useful Verbs, every one shewing its Participle-passive in another Column. 4. A choice Collection of Nouns, both Adjectives and Substantives, with proper Directions how the first are compared, and in what Manner the Articles must be used, as to Case, Gender, and Number. 5. All the irregular Verbs conjugated at large, throughout all the Moods and Tenses. 6. Directions how the reflective Verbs must be turned, as well as conjugated, not only through the simple, but also the compound Tenses. 7. When to make Use of the Article *de* and *d*, and when to make Use of the Preposition *pour*. As also, a Collection of useful Adverbs, Nouns-Substantive, Dialogues, a Taste of Poetry, and new French Songs, &c. The Directions so plain, that any Person of a moderate Capacity may thereby become Master of said Language, with but little Assistance, if any; the like never before printed, even in Europe.

CONDITIONS.

To be printed in Fourteen Sheets Octavo, on a good Letter, and well bound.

The Subscribers Names to be printed in the Book.

Subscriptions will be taken in till the First of January next.

Any one subscribing for six Books, shall have a seventh Book gratis.

Any Gentleman or Lady who will favour me with their Subscription, are desired to apply to Mr. Chattin, who has Subscription Papers for that Purpose.

The Book will be published as soon as possible after the Subscription is closed, and delivered to the respective Subscribers at Six Shillings lawful Pennsylvania Money; one Half to be paid at Subscription, the other Three Shillings when the Book shall be delivered. § PETER PAPIN DE PREFONTAINE, G. P.

Philadelphia, October 14, 1756.

JOSEPH STILES

HAS removed to the School-house in Arch-street, near the George Tavern, where Nathaniel Walton lately taught, and continues to teach Writing, Arithmetick, &c. At which Place an Evening School will be opened the 18th of this instant October. 6

Just imported in the ship Hope, Capt. John Boutno, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN RELFE,

At his store, the corner of Chestnut and Water streets, extream cheap for ready money,

A COMPLETE assortment of European and East-India goods. He has also to sell good Bristol Beer.

N. B. Said Relfe intending home this fall, desires all who are indebted to him above twelve months to make speedy payment.

Now on sale, at the lowest rates, for ready money, at the store of the late Captain WILLIAM GRANT, deceased, in Water street, a great variety of European and East-India goods, consisting of

A FINE assortment of sattins, paduasoys, silk serge desoys, India and English taffeties, striped and plain persians, sarcenet, alamode, damasks, black, scarlet and crimson silk breeches patterns, ribb'd, gauze and black silk stockings, silk caps, black and cloth colour'd mitts and gloves, silk laces, variety of silk handkerchiefs, cardinals, capuchins, a large assortment of plain and figured ribbons, bordered and plain bandanoes, bolodine sewing silks, silverets, rich spangles, crapes, grazets, Irish stuffs, hairbines grograms, fine assortment of camblets, cumblettees, super and coarse duroys, fine saggathies, double and single alopeens, bombazeens, venetians, new check barley-corns, tammies, durants, black, white and striped calimancoes, florettas, yard-wide plads, shalloons, corded and plain poplins, flowered and plain russels, double and single worsted damasks, a large assortment of broad and narrow cloths, wadding, buckram and hair-cloths, buttons and mohair, printed cottons, linens, fine and coarse chints, calicoes muslins, cotton curtain patterns, counterpains, cotton and thread stockings, gloves, mitts and waistcoat patterns, fustians, thick-set, flowered demity and cotton gowns, a large parcel of mens and womens gloves, Irish linens, tandems, tandem silesias, bag holland, princes linen, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, dowlas, ell and yard-wide Irish sheeting, damask and diaper tablecloths, clouting, napkin and russia diapers and huckabacks, 3 qr. yard and 6 qr. linen and cotton checks, Scots, barnegoze, cotton printed and muslin handkerchiefs, tapes, bobbins, laces, gartering, qualities, horse-hair, chipt and leghorn hats, fine mecklin, brussels and black lace, fine assortment of fans, umbrelloes, necklaces, fine needles, temple and young green spectacles, carpets and chair seats, table matts, mohogony and walnut frame, gilt and plain looking glasses, a curious assortment of pictures, many of them quite new, Scots, nuns, numbered and coloured threads, horn and ivory combs, vest and shirt buttons, a fine parcel of mens and womens horse-whips, nests of trunks, tea chests, childrens morocco pumps, red and blue cheanys and harrateens, Flanders and other bed ticks and bunts, stay-cord and braid, velvet shapes, blank books, wafers, sealing wax, maps, Holman's ink-powder, paper hangings, a very large quantity of iron-mongery, pewter, copper, tin, brass ware and cutlary, lead and shot, raisins, currants, allom, drugs, variety of window glass, pipes, earthen-ware, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, indigo, Harvey's, Flavell's and Pearsall's works, muscovado sugar in barrels, a large parcel of muskets and bayonets, &c. &c. &c.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said Grant are desired to pay the same to the Executrix and Executors, MARY GRANT, SAMUEL SMITH, THOMAS BOURNE, and JOHN WALLACE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Keyser, late of Worcester, Philadelphia county, deceased, are desired to come and pay, and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted by PETER KEYSER and ANDREW KEYSER, Executors. ¶

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

On the corner of Front-street and Catherine-street, next door to the Sugar-loaf, Society-Hill,

A GOOD convenient brick house, and kitchen back, two stories high each, and a bake house, with a large oven, very convenient for a baker, there being no bake-house near it. There is good yard room, and a little garden. The place will be fit to go into in five or six weeks, or sooner, if wanted. Enquire of WILLIAM ADAMS, living on the premises. ¶ 5t. Tbc.

READY Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-street*, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, containing 230 acres of land, situate in Mill-creek hundred, New Castle county, about 120 acres cleared, and well fenced, of which there is 16 acres of meadow, and springs of water in every field; an orchard, and good house, barn, stables, malt-house and still house, all in good repair. Any Person that inclines to purchase, may take a view of the premises, and see both title and terms, at the subscriber's, dwelling on said place. If it suits the purchasers, they may have 100 acres by itself, or the whole. ‡ SAMUEL CORRY.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1756.

MR. ASTIN, one of the managers, mentioned in the above scheme, hereby gives notice to the publick, that he has directions to take in subscriptions here, and in other parts of the Continent, for 4000 tickets. Those who are inclined to become adventurers, are desired to send in their names, and places of abode, to the undermentioned persons, who are appointed to receive them; and that notice will be given, some time in March next, to bring in their monies, and receive their tickets, that being the time appointed to draw the lottery; and that security will then be given for the due and faithful performance of the undertaking.

Subscriptions are taken in here by Evan Morgan, Walter Shee, Thomas Gilbert, David Hall, *and by the said* Astin, *at his house on Society-Hill.*

[See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.]

nber 18, 1756. NUMB. 1456.

ENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

ng the Freſheſt Ad- *vices, Foreign and Domeſtick.*

MADRID, Auguſt 17.

The Court has ſent Orders to Carthagena for ur Men of War of 70 Guns each, one of o, and a Frigate of 26, to put to Sea immediately, which are to be joined by two Xebecks, and the Command to be given to Don rt, Grandſon to the great Duke of Berwick. It s Squadron is deſigned to protect our Navigation Mediterranean: And likewiſe that another Squathe ſame Force will be ſent upon the Coaſts of the ea

Berlin, Auguſt 27. The Empreſs Queen having ſent to all her Miniſters at Foreign Courts a circular Reſcript containing her Reaſons for aſſembling her Forces in Bohemia and Moravia, the King hath made publick the following Anſwer to it.

"The King of Pruſſia was greatly ſurprized to hear that the Empreſs Queen endeavoured to perſuade the Publick that he had given Occaſion to the great Military Preparations which were making in her Dominions. To diſcover the Falſity of this Charge, it will be ſufficient to obſerve the Æras when the Motions among the Forces of each Party began.

"It is notorious that the Court of Vienna began her Armaments in Bohemia and Moravia in the Beginning of June, ſoon after it had contracted new Engagements with France, and at a Time when neither the Empreſs Queen, nor any of her Allies, had any Ground to apprehend a Surpriſe. His Pruſſian Majeſty had the greater Reaſon to be attentive to theſe Diſpoſitions, as he received Advice at the ſame Time of the March of a conſiderable Body of Ruſſian Troops towards Courland: Which determined him to order a few Regiments to advance into Pomerania; but he ordered them to halt as ſoon as he heard that the Ruſſians had marched back. The preſent Armaments muſt be aſcribed with a very ill Grace to this Motion of the Pruſſian Forces; ſince the March of ſome Pruſſian Regiments towards Pomerania ought naturally to give the Court of Vienna no more Umbrage, than the March of ſome Auſtrian Regiments towards Tuſcany would give the King of Pruſſia.

"Whilſt the Preparations for War were carrying on with the utmoſt Vigour in Bohemia and Moravia, his Pruſſian Majeſty contented himſelf with putting his Fortreſſes in Sileſia in a Poſture of Defence againſt a ſudden Attack, and marching ſome Regiments towards his Provinces in Weſtphalia. To this Day he hath not ſent a ſingle Regiment into Sileſia, no Garriſon hath marched out to take the Field, no Camp is formed, nor has he made any Motion towards the Territories of the Empreſs Queen. To prove this we will venture to appeal to the Teſtimony of the Court of Vienna itſelf, which in its circular Reſcript alledges only uncertain Reports that have been contradicted by the Event. They were informed (they ſay) that the Pruſſian Troops were to encamp on the Frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia, and that the Places of Encampment were already fixed on. But nothing of all this hath hitherto appeared.

"Notwithſtanding the Tranquillity of the King of Pruſſia, the Empreſs Queen hath continued her Armaments, ſhe hath ordered Troops to advance from her moſt diſtant Provinces, and by her own Acknowledgment ſhe hath aſſembled a formidable Army in Bohemia and Moravia. On Sight of theſe Motions executed on the Frontiers of Sileſia, the King of Pruſſia found himſelf obliged to demand of the Court of Vienna, by his Miniſter M. de Klinggraff, a friendly and ſincere Explanation with regard to theſe military Preparations. But the Anſwer given was ſo dry, ambiguous, and unſatisfactory, that it gave his Majeſty a moſt violent Suſpicion of a Deſign formed againſt his Dominions; eſpecially as the Preparations in Bohemia and Moravia were continued, and even doubled, and not only Camps were formed, but Lines drawn acroſs the Frontiers of Sileſia, as in a Time of open War. Things being in this Situation, it was natural for the King of Pruſſia to think of himſelf, and no Perſon can juſtly blame him for taking Meaſures to avoid being ſurprized and cruſhed in his own Territories.

"The Court of Vienna is challenged to point out any other Object of the King of Pruſſia's Armaments but the Defence and Security of his Dominions. As to the preſent Conduct of the Imperial Court, it is eaſy for the impartial Publick to find a Key to it, by combining the Æra of its firſt Armaments with what it ſo induſtriouſly gives out, namely, that they are no leſs deſigned to provide for the Security of its Dominions, than to fulfil its Engagements with its Allies. Whatever may be in this, Peace and War are in the Power of the Empreſs Queen. The King of Pruſſia, not being ſatisfied with her firſt Anſwer, ordered M. Klinggraff his Miniſter to demand a categorical Explanation from that Princeſs. If her Imperial Majeſty's pacific Intentions be really as pure and ſincere as ſhe aſſures them in all Places to be, it will be eaſy for her to convince the King of Pruſſia thereof: She need only give his Miniſter a clear, preciſe Declaration, free from all Ambiguity and Equivocation; which will effectually reſtore the publick Tranquillity.

"We are willing to believe, on the Aſſurances of her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen, that her late Treaty with his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty contains no other Articles but what have been publiſhed; and we promiſe ourſelves, from the Integrity of her Imperial Majeſty, that ſhe will agree to no Project that may be contrary to the Intereſts of Proteſtantiſm. But ſhe cannot take it amiſs that the Proteſtant Princes ſhould be upon their Guard in ſuch a critical Juncture as the preſent, when the Validity of the Act of Security given by the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel for maintaining the eſtabliſhed Religion is openly attacked, and a Diſcovery has been made of the ſecret Intrigues of Count Pergen, the Emperor's Miniſter, and of Baron Kurtzrock, to carry off that Prince, and take him from under the Authority of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel his Father, who hath publickly complained thereof, but obtained no Satisfaction, &c"

Leipſic, Sept. 1. Sunday about Ten in the Morning a Body of 15000 Pruſſian Troops entered this City very unexpectedly, and, after taking Poſſeſſion of the Gates, placed Guards at the Town-Houſe, the Caſtle, and the Publick Offices. The main Guard was placed at the Market-Place, where they planted Twelve Pieces of Cannon: Soon after theſe Troops entered the Town, we were informed that four more Pruſſian Regiments were arrived on the Glacis, and cantonned near the Gate of Hall. The Inhabitants, in their Conſternation occaſioned by this unexpected Event, did not open their Houſes, Shops and Warehouſes, on Monday Morning; but at Ten o'Clock Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, who commanded the Pruſſian Troops, publiſhed the following Declaration or Manifeſto, containing his Pruſſian Maieſty's Motives for entering Saxony.

"As the unjuſt Conduct which the Court of Vienna hath hitherto obſerved towards his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, and the dangerous Views of that Court againſt his Majeſty's Dominions, lay him under a Neceſſity of taking proper Meaſures for protecting his Territories and Subjects againſt the Storm with which they are threatned by an Enemy who hath rejected with Contempt all Propoſals of Friendſhip; his Pruſſian Majeſty, from a juſt Conſideration of the Prejudice which might reſult from the Intentions of the Court of Vienna towards him, could not forbear taking the diſagreeable Reſolution to march his Troops into the Hereditary Dominions of his Majeſty the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony.

"His Majeſty proteſts before God and Man, that on account of his perſonal Eſteem and Friendſhip for the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, he would not have proceeded to this Extremity, had he not been forced to it by the Laws of War, the Fatality of the preſent Conjuncture, and the Neceſſity of providing for the Defence and Security of his Subjects.

"The Events of the Year 1744, in which his Pruſſian Majeſty employed the Power that the Providence of God hath put into his Hands to hinder the Court of Vienna from ſubjecting the Germanic Empire to her Yoke, and oppreſſing its Head, are ſtill freſh in Memory. All the World knows the Tenderneſs which his Majeſty ſhewed towards the Court of Saxony during the Campaign of that Year; the bad Conſequences which that Court felt from its Engagements with his Majeſty's Enemies; its furniſhing Troops to aſſiſt in invading his Territories in Sileſia; and entering into the Scheme for attacking him in the Center of his Dominions, and even in his Capital.

"The Apprehenſion of being again expoſed to ſuch Enterpriſes has laid his Pruſſian Majeſty under a Neceſſity of being upon his Guard, and of taking, in his preſent Situation, thoſe Precautions which Prudence dictates. As to the reſt, as it is againſt his Inclination that he ſees himſelf forced to march his Troops into the Territories of Saxony, he hath thought proper to declare, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, as well to his Majeſty the King of Poland, as to all Europe, that he was not induced to take this Step by any hoſtile Views againſt his Poliſh Majeſty, or againſt his Dominions; aſſuring with great Sincerity, that his Troops enter not Saxony as Enemies; that he marches them into it only for his own Safety, and that of his Dominions; and that he hath given Orders that they ſhall obſerve, agreeably to his Royal Intentions, the beſt Order, and the moſt exact Diſcipline.

"After the urgent Motives, which have conſtrained his Pruſſian Majeſty, againſt his Will, to take this Step, he deſires nothing more ardently than the happy Minute that ſhall procure him the Satisfaction of reſtoring to his Majeſty, the King of Poland, his hereditary Dominions, which the King hath not ſeized, and doth not occupy, but as a Depoſit which is, and always ſhall be, ſacred to him."

Major Bilderbeck having given Notice on Sunday Night, in the King of Pruſſia's Name, to the Deputies of the Corporation of Merchants, that they were to pay all Taxes and Cuſtoms only to the Order of his Pruſſian Majeſty, the Deputies waited on Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick next Morning at Eleven o' Clock, who received them very politely, repeated to them, that from that Day all Contributions were to be paid to the King of Pruſſia, and not to his Poliſh Majeſty; and aſſured them that they might depend on his Friendſhip, Protection, and Care to maintain good Order. The ſame Day that Prince took Poſſeſſion of the Cuſtom-Houſe, and the Exciſe-Office; and ordered the Magazines of Corn and Meal to be opened for the Uſe of his Troops.

The Day that the Pruſſian Troops entered this Electorate, the following Declaration was publiſhed by their General.

"We Ferdinand, by the Grace of God, Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, Lieutenant-General of the King of Pruſſia's Forces, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, Governor of Magdebourg, Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle, &c. make known, that it is by expreſs Command of his Pruſſian Majeſty that we are entered with a Body of Forces on the Territories of the Electorate of Saxony; that his Majeſty, far from ſuffering them to be ravaged, wills, on the contrary, that they ſhall be ſpared as much as poſſible; and that it being his Intention to conſider and defend them, as if they were his own, he has given the moſt preciſe Orders to cauſe his Troops to obſerve the moſt exact Diſcipline, and that all who treſpaſs in this Reſpect ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed.

"As on the other Hand it is neceſſary, in order to preſerve this good Order, that the King's Forces be provided by the Country with Forage, Bread, Butcher's Meat, Beer, and Roots, proper Meaſures muſt be taken for the regular Delivery thereof; We therefore, by theſe Preſents, require and enjoin all Perſons throughout this Electorate, who are charged with the Care of the Police, to attend at Leipſic on the 30th of Auguſt at furtheſt, to conſider of and ſettle the ſaid Delivery with the Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty. And in caſe any of the forementioned Perſons ſhall neglect to obey this Order, they muſt blame themſelves if they be compelled by military Execution to furniſh the Quota of Subſiſtance at which they are taxed. As to the reſt, we aſſure all Perſons in general, and each in particular, of his Majeſty's Royal Protection. Given at Leipſic this 29th of Auguſt 1756."

Leipſic, Sept. 2. All the Pruſſian Troops which were here, left us Yeſterday; and are gone to join the main Body of their Army, which is ſaid to be already near the Frontiers of Bohemia.

Paris, Sept. 4. According to Letters from Toulon of the 22d of laſt Month, the Marquis de la Galiſſoniere's Squadron was ſtill in the Road of that Harbour, waiting for ſailing Orders.

They write from Havre de Grace, that the Camps along the Sea-Coaſts are to break up the 15th of this Month, and the Troops will be immediately ſent into Quarters; ſo that there is no Likelihood of undertaking any Expedition againſt England this Year.

Two Engliſh Men are taken up, accuſed of having been Incendiaries, who ſome Time ſince ſet the Magazines on Fire at Rochfort.

Hague, Auguſt 31. The Subſidy Treaty between the Court of Bavaria and that of England expires this Day. It is reported that it will not be renewed. The Engliſh ſay that they never ſolicited a Renewal thereof; which from ſome Part of the Conduct of their Miniſters would ſeem to be true. Some Partiſans of France at Munich pretend that a Subſidy Treaty will be concluded next Month between Bavaria and Verſailles. Others ſay that the young Baron Walmoden will go to Munich, and make Overtures on the Part of the Elector of Hanover which the Elector of Bavaria will ſcarce be able to refuſe.

LONDON.

Auguſt 7. One of our Cutters, who lately peeped into Breſt Water, counted 20 Sail of the Line of Battle in the Road of that Harbour.

Advices have been received, that two Dutch Men of War, within theſe few Days, entered Breſt Harbour.------ Thus, inſtead of riſking Naval Supplies for our Enemies on trading Bottoms, our grateful and good Allies are determined to furniſh them with leſs Danger of Diſappointment to the French, and more in Character, by Means of their Men of War.

It is thought, that if Byng's Arrival were to be known of, he would find it more difficult to get ſafe into the Tower of London, than it would have been for him to have led Succours into the Caſtle of St. Philip.

When his Majeſty's Orders were ſent by the Field Officer in Waiting, to a certain Land Hero lately arrived from Abroad, to put himſelf under an Arreſt, he replied to the Officer, That he was very ready to obey his Majeſty's Orders. To which was anſwered, He had Reaſon to wiſh he had always been ſo. N. B. General Officers are ſometimes thus allowed to put themſelves under Arreſt, which is no more than confining themſelves to their own Houſes, but from which it is Death for them to ſtir abroad without Permiſſion.

We are aſſured, that in caſe the French actually make a Deſcent upon this Kingdom, his Majeſty is determined to expoſe himſelf at the Head of his Troops in defending it.

Above a Thouſand Perſons, prepared with Pitchforks, Clubs, &c. were aſſembled in one Place upon the Portſmouth Road, in Hopes of paying their Reſpects to Admiral Byng. It is thought five times the Number of Horſe, which were only Sixty of the Blues, would not have been ſufficient to have ſeen him ſafe in the Tower.

It is ſaid that a certain Gentleman, formerly in great Eſteem as an Admiral, was lately ſent for by a Perſon in a high Station, but inſtead of complying with the Invitation, he immediatly waited upon his Majeſty, with a Tender of any Services that he was thought capable of doing his Country.

The following Speech was made by Sir Edward Hawke to the Officers of his Squadron at Gibraltar, on taking the Command from Mr. Byng, and hoiſting his Flag. It was tranſmitted from an Officer there to his Friend at Bath, dated July 8, 1756. 'Gentlemen, I ſhall trouble you with 'few Signals. The French we muſt fight. I ſhall give the 'Signal for cloſe Engagement, and expect every one will 'go as cloſe as I ſhall. There are only two Choices, *Fight*, '*or be Hanged.*'

We hear that the Heſſian Troops will ſoon embark on their Return to Germany, where they are likely to find Employment, in Conjunction with the Pruſſians, againſt the Auſtrians or the French.

A Reſolution has been taken to raiſe immediately fifteen Battalions, conſiſting of 780 Men each, Non-commiſſioned Officers included, to be added to the fifteen oldeſt Regiments on the Britiſh Eſtabliſhment.

Yeſterday

Juſt imported from Lv an Expreſs arrived from Berlin, and it is ſaid
nes are relative to the critical Situation of Af-
Germany, his Pruſſian Majeſty having Occaſion for
30,000 Men more, to act with Advantage, in caſe
rs come to Extremities.
y write from Hanover, that they are on the Point of
Germany expoſed to all the Calamities of War, if
mour be well founded that certain foreign Troops
out to enter the Empire to aſſiſt the brave Germans
t one anothers Throats. It is certain that the King
ruſſia hath demanded and obtained a Paſſage for a Part
is Forces through that Electorate. And we expect
Regiment to march under our Ramparts To-morrow
next Day.

According to a Letter from Aix, in Provence, dated the 21ſt of laſt Month, a Courier from Spain, who changed Horſes there, in his Way to Marſeilles, with Diſpatches for the Marſhal Duke de Richlieu, made no Scruple of declaring that a certain Fortreſs would be ſpeedily blocked up by ſeventeen Men of War of the Line, and inveſted by an Army of 23,000 Men by Land.

We have heard of a Lord Chief Juſtice, a very religious Man, and an eminent Lawyer, who paſſed Sentence of Death upon his own Son for Murder; and we may juſtly ſuppoſe, that a certain great Sea Officer, if he was now living, would be ready to give up his Son to Juſtice, if what he is charged with proves true.

We hear that the Government of Hanover will ſoon recal their Troops in this Kingdom to defend that Electorate.

The King of Pruſſia, who now ſeems rouſed in Earneſt, and determined upon giving the firſt Blow, and that a Coup d' Eclat, has 160,000 of the beſt diſciplined Troops in Europe, and 35,000 diſciplined Militia to recruit with. He can likewiſe put his Troops in Motion ſooner than any Prince in Europe. The victorious Duke of Marlborough was uſed to ſay, That there could not be a larger Army than 80,000 Men (that is, more together, and more Inconvenience than Strength;) and if we conſider, that 40,000 Troops under the immediate Command of their own Prince, are at leaſt a Match for 50,000 of equal Goodneſs under the Command of a common General, we may hence form ſome Notion of this politic and military Prince.

Some Regiments of Dragoons are under Orders to be in conſtant Readineſs for a March, which is apprehended to be for Scotland.

Auguſt 14. His Majeſty diſmiſſed General Fowke from his Service. His Majeſty obſerved, That if he was unfit for one Year, he certainly was ſo for ever. And accordingly diſpoſed of his Regiment to Lieutenant Colonel Jefferies, who ſo gallantly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Defence of St. Philip's.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 10. This Morning Admiral Weſt, who was juſt arrived here from London, was ſent for by Expreſs, and ſet out immediately to return thither.

Auguſt 20. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and Commons of London, in Common-council aſſembled, waited on his Majeſty, and preſented the following Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-council aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to approach your ſacred Perſon, and with Hearts full of Gratitude for your Majeſty's paternal Care of the true Intereſts of your People, to expreſs our Sorrow and Apprehenſions for the Diſquietudes which our late Loſſes and Diſappointments muſt create in your Majeſty's Royal Mind.

The Loſs of the important Fortreſs of St. Philip and Iſland of Minorca (Poſſeſſions of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Commerce and Naval Strength of Great-Britain) without any Attempt, by timely and effectual Succours, to prevent or defeat an Attack, after ſuch early Notice of the Enemy's Intentions, and when your Majeſty's Navy was ſo evidently ſuperior to theirs, will, we fear, be an indelible Reproach on the Honour of the Britiſh Nation.

Nor can we help expreſſing our Apprehenſions for the great Danger of your Majeſty's Poſſeſſions in America, by the Miſmanagements and Delays which have attended the Defence of thoſe invaluable Colonies, the Object of the preſent War, and the principal Source of the Wealth and Strength of theſe Kingdoms.

Permit us, at the ſame time, Royal Sir, to lament the Want of a conſtitutional and well regulated Militia, the moſt natural and certain Defence, under divine Providence, of your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, againſt all Invaders whatſoever, as thereby your Majeſty's Fleets and Armies may be more ſecurely employ'd Abroad, to the Annoyance of your Majeſty's Enemies; your faithful and loyal Subjects being ready and willing, whenever called upon by your Majeſty, to ſhed the laſt drop of their Blood in your Service.

As your Majeſty's Reign has ever been diſtinguiſhed by a Love of Liberty and Juſtice, we cannot doubt of your Majeſty's directing the Authors of our late Loſſes and Diſappointments to be enquired into, and puniſhed, that your Majeſty's known Intentions of protecting and defending your Subjects in their Rights and Poſſeſſions may be faithfully and vigorouſly carried into Execution; and that the large Supplies, ſo neceſſarily called for, and ſo chearfully granted, may be religiouſly applied to the Defence of theſe Kingdoms and Colonies, and their Commerce, and to the Diſtreſſing our inveterate and perfidious Enemies, as the only ſure Means of obtaining a laſting and honourable Peace.

And we do, with the utmoſt Sincerity of Heart, aſſure your Majeſty, that your loyal City of London will, at all Times, readily and chearfully contribute to whatever may be neceſſary for the Defence of your Majeſty, and your illuſtrious Family, and towards the Attainment of theſe great and deſirable Ends.

His MAJESTY's ANSWER.

I THANK you for theſe Profeſſions of your Duty to me. My Concern for the Loſs of my Iſland of Minorca, is great and ſincere. My utmoſt Care and Vigilance have been, and ſhall be, exerted to maintain the Honour of the Nation, and the Commerce of my Subjects. The Events of War are uncertain; but nothing ſhall be wanting, on my Part, towards carrying it on with Vigour, in order to a ſafe and honourable Peace, and for recovering and ſecuring, by the Bleſſing of God, the Poſſeſſions and Rights of my Crown.

I will not fail to do Juſtice upon any Perſons who ſhall have been wanting in their Duty to me and their Country; to inforce Obedience and Diſcipline in my Fleets and Armies, and to ſupport the Authority and Reſpect due to my Government.

Sept. 14. Several Advertiſements are affixed up at the Admiralty, with great Encouragement from ſeveral Aſſociations, for Men to inliſt on board the Men of War.

'Tis ſaid that both Houſes of Parliament will meet for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs the 11th of November.

Sept. 16. According to a Liſt lately printed, the whole Navy of France, at Midſummer laſt, conſiſted of 111 Ships of the Line and Frigates; ſaid to be eſtimated, upon an Average, ſuperior in Strength to 111 Engliſh 64 Gun Ships.

The Engliſh Ships and Sloops of War in Commiſſion on the firſt of July, were 190, viz. 3 of 100 Guns; 9 of 90; 4 of 80; 26 of 70; 29 of 60; 24 of 50; 12 of 40; 42 of 20; and 41, carrying in all 574 Guns.

Letters from Plymouth Yeſterday, mention the Arrival there of the Vanguard from Admiral Boſcawen, and add, ſhe has brought Advice, that the Admiral has taken two Martinico Men, and drove two Frigates and 16 Merchantmen aſhore in the Bay.

Laſt Night Advice came that the Defiance Privateer, Capt. Dyer, was taken by a large French Privateer, after a long Engagement.

Three Men of War at Woolwich and Chatham are ordered to be got ready with all Expedition, to join ſome others at Portſmouth, which are ordered to reinforce Admiral Hawke's Fleet.

Two French Men of War of 74 Guns chaſed the Vanguard and Harwich, who afterwards fell in with Admiral Harriſon, to whom they gave Information of them, and he immediately went in Purſuit of them, with four Men of War.

There are near 80 Sail of the Weſt-India Ships arrived, bound for different Ports, and about 40 of them for the Port of London. Admiral Frankland convoyed them to a certain Latitude, and then left them under Convoy of three Men of War.

HALIFAX, September 18.

Laſt Sunday arrived the Privateer Shallop commanded by Capt. Ruſſell, who ſail'd from hence about a Fortnight before, having taken ſix Prizes, all ſmall French Schooners, one of which ſhe bro't in with her, another has ſince arrived, and the reſt are daily expected.

The ſame Day an Engliſh Fiſhing Schooner arrived here, which had been re-taken from a French Privateer by Capt. M'Namara, in the Privateer Schooner Waſp, belonging to this Place: Capt. M'Namara tarried no longer with her than to ſhift Hands, and then ſtood away after the French Privateer.

Several Veſſels have arrived here within this Week paſt, the Maſters of which affirm that they have been chaſed by a Schooner which they took to be a French Privateer, and ſome of them even within Sight of this Harbour.

September 25. Thurſday the Snow Muſketo Privateer, Capt. Adams, fell down to the Beach, in order to proceed on a Cruize againſt his Majeſty's Enemies.

October 23. The following Paragraph, tranſlated from a genuine French Letter, found on board a Veſſel which was taken by his Majeſty's Ship Fogueux in the River St. Lawrence, is here inſerted, to ſhew the Publick, that the French, inſtead of the Humanity they ſo much boaſt of to the World, not only delight in Cruelty and Bloodſhed themſelves, but encourage their Indians to commit the moſt unheard of Barbarities.

M. Chinon at Cape Francois. *Quebec, Aug.* 20, 1756.

"The Engliſh upon this Continent are driven to the laſt "Extremity; we have ſo ſcurvily uſed the poor Devils "that they don't know what Saint to addreſs themſelves to, "for as you know they are acquainted with but few of "them. We reckon that ſince laſt Year we have killed "4000 of their Men, beſides what they daily loſe by Want "and Deſertion. There are arrived this Year 3000 Troops, "and a great many more laſt Year; moſt of which are "employed at Fort Oſwego, which was to be attacked by "the 15th Current, and which aſſuredly will not reſiſt "long. The taking of this Fort will put us in a Condition "of making Incurſions to the very Gates of Albany, and "will render us entirely Maſters of Lake Ontario, where "we were obliged to have Privateers to cheque thoſe of "our Enemies. In an Affair we had lately upon the Lake "Mr. Devillieres kill'd them 400 Men, and brought off 100 "Battoes. Our Indians are animated againſt them even "to Fury, and are never to be glutted with Scalping."

October 30. Thurſday arrived Capt. Ruſſel's Privateer Shallop, Capt. Francis Piggot Commander, from a ſecond Cruize: She has taken three large Sloops, one of them a Boſton Sloop, which ſhe took within about two Miles of the Iſland Battery at Louiſbourg, going in thither, her Cargo, we hear, conſiſts of Lumber and Naval Stores; the other two ſhe cut out of a ſmall Harbour on the Iſland of Louiſbourg, one of which is loaded with Timber, the other a light Veſſel. He alſo run into another Harbour in the Night, and diſcovered ſix large Sloops deeply laden with Fiſh, as he ſuppoſed, with French Pendants flying, but without Guns, which he came out and inform'd the Capts. Preſcot and M'Namara of, and offer'd, that if they would lend him forty of their Men, and cover him with their Guns, he would go and bring them all out; to which Propoſal Capt. Preſcot conſented, but Capt. M'Namara refuſing, they were obliged to leave them.

The ſame day arrived here the Privateer Huzza, Capt. Preſcot, belonging to this Place, having had eight Men kill'd, and four wounded, at the ſame Place, in the ſame Manner, and by the ſame Decoy, by which Capt. Rous had the Misfortune to loſe his Lieutenant, Coxen, and 8 others, on the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, as formerly mention'd.

The Names of the Killed, are, John Drawer, Thomas Trefry, Charles Robinſon, John Love, David Berry, John Hayes, John Tubbs, and Thomas Hartley.

Wounded,-------Pepperrell, George Collicut,--------Orgin, and Patrick Daley.------ Gatchell died.

Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, October 14.

About 7 Weeks ago, the Sloop Elizabeth, John Smith Maſter, of and for New-York, from the Bay of Honduras, foundered in the Gulph of Florida: The Crew got to St. Katherine's in Georgia, in 4 Days, whence one of the Men is come, and gives this Account.

October 21. The Number of Cherokee's that came to Town on the 8th Inſtant, was 188: They were received in Broad-ſtreet, by one of His Majeſty's Independent Companies, the Charles-Town Regiment of Foot, and Troop of Horſe, thro' whom they paſſed, and had immediately an Audience of His Excellency the Governor in Council. They afterwards had two oth-
cellency, in which they gave
delity to their Brothers the Engliſh
take up the Hatchet againſt the F
Majeſty's Enemies: And having rec
Saturday, on Sunday they ſet out to retu
try, very well ſatisfied.

Our laſt Accounts from Georgia, and
the Creeks, are, "That all remains
therefore favourable.

Letters from St. Kitts ſay, that befor
laſt Month, 54 Privateers had been fitt
Leeward Iſlands and Barbados, who were
ing in Prizes, and many of them of con
That the French, for want of Seamen, h
few, and thoſe had but little Succeſs:
late bad Weather, ſeveral Veſſels were lo
ferrat and other Places; but no conſiderable
ed on the Iſlands.

Letters from North Carolina by the Poſt (
Yeſterday) adviſe, that the Aſſembly of tha
bringing in another Aid Bill, to keep up th
enſuing Year (which their Governor has
Heart) by laying a Tax on the Proceeding
on Deeds, Conveyances, &c. That ſeveral
lately deſtroyed on the Head of Roanoak,
dians. And that the Chaplain and ſome C
Royal American Regiment, were arrived th
Recruits, in which the Chaplain particularly
good Succeſs.

Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, Nov. 4.

By Capt. Cupy, who arrived here on Sunday laſ
Days from Barbados, we are informed, that the Dutc
ſent two Veſſels to Martineco, in order to obtain Co
ſions to cruize againſt the Engliſh. And an Engliſh Priva-
teer, who failed out of Carliſle Bay, for a Regale, was
boarded by a French Privateer, and taken within Gun-ſhot
of Needom's Fort. Alſo a Snow from Philadelphia, in
Sight of Barbados, was taken by a French Privateer; all
the Men made their Eſcape in the Boat.

We hear there is a large Whale, between 40 and 50 Feet
in Length, come aſhore at Hampton, with three Irons in
it.

BOSTON, November

Laſt Friday Night Capt. White arrived here from London: He came out a few Days before Capt. Partridge, and on his Paſſage met with, and paſſed through, two Fleets, which he took to be French, homeward bound from the Weſt-Indies: He was afterwards chaſed for near a whole Day by a very large Ship, but happily got clear.---He informs, that two Regiments were embarking at Cork for Halifax, and were to be convoyed by five of His Majeſty's Ships of War.---Capt. Partridge on his Paſſage hither alſo fell in with a French Fleet homeward bound (ſuppoſed from the Weſt-Indies) but got clear of them in the Night.

This Day the Privateer Snow Boſton, Capt. Ellery, ſails on a Cruize againſt His Majeſty's Enemies.

There is now fitting out here a Brig of 14 Carriage Guns, beſides Swivels; and there is upon the Stocks a Ship of 20 Guns, and a Snow of 14 Carriage, beſides Swivels, fitting with all Diſpatch.

NEW-YORK, November 15.

Monday laſt Captain M'Cullum, in the Snow Olive-branch, of this Port, arrived here in 9 Weeks from Briſtol. He failed from thence the 7th of September, in Company with the Ship Boſton-Merchant, of Boſton, and about ten Sail of other Veſſels, under Convoy of his Majeſty's Ship the Prince Edward, John Evans, Eſq; Commander, but put into Cork the 12th following, the Wind coming contrary: Captain M'Cullum ſailed the next Morning, having left the other Veſſels behind, and three Days after, in Lat. 49, 5. Lon. 14, and an Half, he was chaſed by a French Dogger Privateer, but Night coming on, he gave her the Slip, and got clear. On the firſt of November Inſtant, Captain M'Cullum was again chaſed by a Snow, about 70 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Sandy-Hook, but by crouding all the Sail he could poſſibly carry, got off a ſecond Time. The Grace, Captain Kerr, of this Port, and the Anne, Captain Fortune, of Philadelphia, were to ſail from Briſtol about a Week after Captain M'Cullum.

The ſame Day alſo, about 400 of the Royal American Regiment arrived here from Albany, and are now encamped in the Suburbs. We hear they are ſoon to march to the Southward.

Thurſday laſt, Capt. Viner Leycraft arrived here in 27 Days from Coracoa, by whom we are informed, that the Governor of that Iſland has taken great Umbrage at the Behaviour of ſome of the Captains of Engliſh Privateers, who have lately taken ſeveral of their trading Sloops. Captain Watkins, in a Privateer belonging to Antigua, having touched at Coracoa for ſome Neceſſaries, ſent his firſt Lieutenant aſhore, when he, the Maſter, and ſome others of the Crew, were immediately committed to Priſon, where, the Governor ſaid, they ſhould remain, until Captain Watkins returned, or made Satisfaction for the two Dutch Sloops he ſome Time before took off Bonira, loaded with Sugar, Indigo, &c. though, after the Governor conſidered more maturely of the Matter, he releaſed the Engliſhmen; that there were five or ſix French Sloops lying at Coracoa, who were afraid to ſtir out of Port, being told that the Seas ſwarmed with Engliſh Privateers, and that there were upwards of thirty Sail from Antigua and St. Kitts only; that about 40 Days ago ſix French Ships ſailed from Cape Francois for Old France, and to avoid Engliſh Privateers, went through the Gulph, as they ſuppoſe many others have lately done, and will do, until found out; and that about 20 Sail of Merchantmen put into the Cape ſome Time ago to repair the Damages they ſuſtained in the late Hurrydurry Weather that was in the Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Shirley's Regiment, at Quebeck, in Canada, dated September 27, 1756.

"This is the firſt Opportunity I have had of writing to you, ſince our Misfortune. We were taken by Capitulation, by the Marquis De Montcalm, who got within one Mile and a Half of our Fort before we diſcovered him. He had a great Number of Men, and a fine Train of Artillery, which ſoon made our Commandant ſurrender, he well knowing our bad Situation. I was upon a Detachment at an out Fort, by which Means I loſt all my Baggage. We are well treated here. I hope to be ſent to France or England before long, as this Place does not very well agree with my Conſtitution, having been unwell ſome Time; but, thank God, am now better. I ſhould be glad to write you at large, but---I hope in God you may never know what it is to be taken Priſoner."

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

…eer Brig Mary, Captain Pell, …Orange, Captain Dixon, fell down, …ceed on their Cruizes.

…we learn, that the indefatigable and brave …urned to Fort Edward a few Weeks ago, from …rried out twenty of his Rangers with him, …ld discover his March in the Woods, ordered …hilst he alone marched boldly on, and brought …dier, that he found at his Poſt near the Ene…e Narrows.

…ame to Town from Montreal, in Canada, …ns, and gives us the following Particulars, …is a Battoeman under Col. Bradſtreet, and …by the French and Indians the 3d of July …go Falls, on their Way to Albany, was …with 24 others, and carried to the Side of …where being ſeparately put on board dif…he had not an Opportunity to enquire the …Brother Priſoners; nor even when he arrived …as after a few Hours Confinement in Goal, …t out to work in different Places; ---ſo that at …annot give the Publick the Names of the Cap…nat the French and Indians by the above En…carried off fourteen Scalps beſides the Pri…---That himſelf and the reſt were all examined …before the French General, and that tho' they …rance in almoſt every Queſtion asked, yet were …ng the worſe, and left at Liberty:---That he was …told by the Frenchmen the very Day that Oſ…ld be attacked; and that they kept Maſs in Mont…ree or four Days ſucceſſively upon the Strength of …when the News arrived of its being reduced, ſung …Te…am for almoſt as many more:---That he often con…verſed with the Oſwego Priſoners, and was careful in telling what he learnt of them about the Surrender of that For…treſs:---That on or about the 7th Day of October, a Veſſel …ſail'd to Quebeck with the laſt Diviſion of the Priſoners, expecting to be ſent to Europe; and that thoſe who were Handicraftmen had their Choice to ſtay or go;---That Col. Schuyler, Capt. Ruſco, and all the other Officers were in Health when they left Montreal; and that the Priſoners throughout were well uſed, the Canadians having a plenti…ful Crop the laſt Seaſon, and abounding with all Kinds of Proviſions.---…at he apprized ſeveral of the Oſwegoans …and other Priſoners of his Deſign to eſcape, and that ſeve…ral wrote Letters and ſent by him:---That one Capt. Shep…herd, of New-Hampſhire, and Benjamin Moony, of the ſame Government, together with one Benjamin Bills, of Boſton, and himſelf, on Saturday, the 9th of October laſt, in the Evening, attempted their Eſcape, and with Succeſs got as far as Coghniwaga, an Indian Town, a few Miles on this Side Montreal, where being little ſuſpected they puſhed on quietly the next Day, but were ſoon after purſued, which obliged Mr. Williams to deſtroy his Letters, left being taken, and thoſe found about him, their Tor…ments might be increaſed, the Indians putting all to Death whom they retake: That luckily avoiding this Purſuit, they travelled on over Hills and Dales, Bogs and Quag…mires, for fourteen Days and a Half, when they happily ar…rived at Fort Edward, quite ſpiritleſs through Want.'------ Two Sawyers from this City, and one Jonathan Dyer, de…ſired to be remembered to their Friends, as being well at Montreal the 6th of October.

Letters from South Carolina of the 25th of October, adviſe, That Governor Littleton was then much engaged with 180 of the Cherokee Indians, who came to Charles-Town to receive their Preſents, and who were much pleaſed with the Fort build…ing for them in their Country, and profeſſed themſelves ſincere Friends to the Engliſh.

The 24th of October Governor Littleton laid an Embargo, prohibiting the Exportation of Proviſions, but for how long the Letters don't mention.

Capt. Merſereau from North-Carolina was chaſed the 29th ult. off the Capes of Virginia, by a French Privateer Sloop, from three o'Clock in the Afternoon till Dark, when by altering his Courſe he happily got clear. She had a white Bottom, and was full of Men. The next Morning he ſaw a Brig at a Di…ſtance, who alſo made after him, but he ſoon left her. He appre…hends they were Conſorts, as he had heard at Carrituck, when he ſail'd, of a Brig and a Sloop's taking a Veſſel juſt before in Sight of the Land. The Day after he ſaw two Veſſels ſtand…ing in to the Land, which he imagines ran right into their Mouths.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.

We have Advice from Berks County, that on Saturday, the Sixth Inſtant, a Woman, and four Children, were carried off by the Indians near Allemangle; that one Child being in a Tur…nip Patch, and ſeeing the Indians run towards the Houſe, made its Eſcape; that another Child, of ſix Weeks old, was left in a Cradle; and that a Hatchet, made in Shape of a Flower de Luce, was found ſticking in the Door of the Houſe. The Man that belonged to the Place happened to be from Home when the Affair happened. The Enemy carried off nothing from the Houſe but a Saddle, and a wide Coat.

His Honour the Governor, with the Gentlemen that accompanied him, is expected in Town this Day from Eaſton.

On Monday next the General Aſſembly of this Province meets here.

The Two Brothers, Captain Marſden, is arrived at Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, from this Port.

☞ The MANAGERS of the NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY hereby give the Publick Notice, That as Numbers of their Tickets were ſent Abroad to different Places for Sale, and they have not yet received the Re…turns, whether they are ſold or not, they are obliged to poſtpone the Drawing until Wedneſday, the 29th of next Month, when it will certainly be drawn without further Delay.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Thiſtle, Magnus Watſon, from St. Croix.
Sloop Patty, Samuel Houſe, from Halifax.
Schooner Dolphin, William Morton, from Boſton.
Sloop Leniſton, William Child, from New-York.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Mary, Solomon Galloway, for Antigua.
------Aurora, William Higgs, for St. Chriſtophers.
------Charming Sally, Michael Tivitoe, for Barbados.
------Endeavour, James Nickles, for Boſton.
------Dove, Jonathan Copeland, for Antigua.
------Hanover, Eliſha Durfie, for Rhode-Iſland.
------Leniſton, William Child, for New-York.
Schooner St. George, John Sawyer, for St. Chriſtophers.
------Dolphin, William Morton, for Boſton.
Ship Pr. William, Archibald M'Ilvaine, for Londonderry.
Snow Unity, Magnus Bell, for Dublin.
------Betſey, John Warner, for Liſbon.

CLEARED.

Sloop Fancy, William Barnes, to South-Carolina.
Sloop Adventure, Roger Clarke, to Virginia.
-------Mary, William Pitt, to Jamaica.
Ship Hope, John Bolitho, to Jamaica.
Schooner Mary, George Eve, to Antigua.
----------Sarah and Frances, John Wells, to Jamaica.

ON Monday next the POCKET-ALMANACK will be publiſhed for the YEAR 1757.

To be SOLD, by
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his ſtore, in Arch-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,
A Parcel of choice *Engliſh* Ben-Leather Soals.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by
DAVID FRANKS,
Very cheap for ſhort credit,
A VERY great variety of woollens and broadcloths, guns, muſkets, powder, &c. and all ſorts of European and East-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

To be SOLD, by
Capt. *JOHN SIBBALD*,
GOOD *Madeira* Wine, and Spirit, Wholeſale and Retail. * 8 Ws.

Juſt imported in the Otter, Captain Rankin, and the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by
EMANUEL JOSIAH,
At his ſtore, at the corner of Arch-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet,
A Complete aſſortment of European and East-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Likewiſe an aſſortment of Hoſe's beſt womens ſhoes. ‡

Philadelphia November 18, 1756.

The MEMBERS of the
St. *ANDREW's SOCIETY*,
ARE deſired to attend their Anniverſary Meeting on Tueſday, the 30th Inſtant, at Five a Clock in the Evening, at the Maſons Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, in Second-ſtreet.

JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1756.

IF any perſon or perſons can give intelligence of one Henry Jaffray, who came to this province above twenty-three years ago, and was born in St. Ringins, near Stirling, in Scotland, this ſerves to let them know, that his ſon, Henry Jaffray, is come over on purpoſe to find him out, and reſides now in ſaid city, where they may hear of him at John M'Calla's, taylor, at the ſign of the Hand-and-Shears, below the Draw-bridge, or at the New Printing-Office, when all expences will be paid, by their humble ſervant, HENRY JAFFRAY, junior. ‖

Stray'd or ſtolen from Enoch Elliott's plantation, near Darby, about the beginning of July, a dark bay colt, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with a black mane and tail, has a high riſing neck, and handſome head and ears, his mane lies ſmooth on the off ſide, has ſome white in his face, both his fore feet white, and one behind, is neither docked nor branded, 3 years old laſt ſpring, a trotter, and in prime order. Whoever can inform William Donaldſon, in Darby, or James Claxton, at the Three Tuns, in Philadelphia, where the colt is, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings reward, if ſtray'd; if ſtolen, for the colt and thief, Three Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for either.

‡ JAMES CLAXTON.

To be SOLD,

BY the ſubſcriber, two lots of ground, ſituated in Moyamenſing townſhip, one a ſix acre lot, oppoſite the houſe where Jonas Keeler lately lived; the other containing two acres and three quarters of woodland, fronting Moyamenſing road, and joining land of James Hamilton, Eſquire. FRANCIS GARRIGUES. ‡

Kent county, Maryland, October 30, 1756.

RUN away from Samuel Miller, of Kent county, Maryland, an active Negroe fellow, named Tom, about 6 feet high, country born, and ſpeaks good Engliſh, about 28 years of age: Had on a ſailor's double breaſted jacket, bound with white linen, and a pair of light colour'd broadcloth breeches, a half worn caſtor hat, one ozenbrigs ſhirt, and a white linen one, a pair of white worſted ſtockings, and one pair of white yarn ditto, a pair of black leather ſhoes, a pair of ruſſet ditto, and a pair of wide trowſers; he had with him, when he went away, about twenty Pieces of Eight, and 'tis ſuppoſed he will pretend to be a carpenter and tanner, he being ſome time employed at ſuch Buſineſſes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, if taken in this province, and Three Pounds if taken out of it, paid by

‡ SAMUEL MILLER.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1756.

ALL perſons indebted on bonds, bills, books, or for goods bought at the vendues, belonging to the eſtate of John Taylor, late of Thornbury, practitioner in phyſick, deceaſed, are once more required to make ſpeedy Payment, inaſmuch as money is immediately wanted to diſcharge the debts due from the ſaid eſtate; and all ſuch as are indebted as aforeſaid, and do not very ſhortly comply with the above requeſt, may depend on being put to trouble without any further notice, by EDWARD BRINTON, and JOHN HANNUM, Adminiſtrators. ‡

N. B. There are two large copper ſtills to be ſold belonging to the aboveſaid eſtate.

LOST, or ſtolen, about the firſt of November, 1756 a bond of Fifty-five Pounds, from William Rauſton, and William Stewart, to James Moore, payable the 27th of November, 1757, with the figure 7 in the margent: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to take any aſſignment on the ſaid bond, for I have not aſſign'd the ſame to any perſon. JAMES MOORE. ‡

THIS is to give notice, that there are at the plantation of John Rhodes, living in Rockhill townſhip, Bucks county, two large ſteers, one of a brownish colour, and the other a py'd colour; they followed ſaid Rhodes's cattle from the Blue Mountains, and have been with them theſe three months paſt: The Owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and fetch them away, as the ſubſcriber cannot keep them much longer for want of fodder. JOHN RHODES. ¶

JAMES TROTTER being gone for England, all perſons indebted to him, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to Samuel M'Call ſenior, John Wallace, or George Smith, who are properly impowered to receive the ſame.

ALL perſons indebted to ALEXANDER RAY, late of this city merchant, by bond or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment to Samuel M'Call, ſenior, or John Wallace, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued without further notice.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by
CHARLES MEREDITH,
At his ſtore, the corner of Front and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,
A NEAT aſſortment of European and East-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. ⊕

A SOBER young man, that is active, and can dreſs meat neat and clean for the market, may have Forty Pounds a year from GEORGE THOMPSON. Enquire at the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

LAST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-

A
JOHN Alliſon, *Grubb's Iron-works.*
C
John Calhoune, *near Brandiw.*
G
Nehemiah Guttridge, *Paxton.*
H
Martha Houſton, *Lan. Co.*
John Houſton, *Pequea.*
John Henderſon, 3 *Hanover To.*
K
James Karr, *Donegal.*
L
Ann Linton, *Lancaſter.*
M
Thomas Muſgrove, *ditto.*
Mary Muſgrove, *ditto.*
William Morris,
Edmond Moran,
John M'Cale,
John Middleton,
O
William Oar, *Cane*
P
Henry Prather,
S
Rev. Richard Sinkie, *H*
T
James Tomſon, *Oſtcaro-cre*
V
Jane Vance, *Lan. Co.*
W
John Williamſon, *Pequea.*
Moſes White, *Rapho Townſhip.*

Philadelphia, November 18, 1756.

TO be ſold by publick vendue, on Wedneſday, the 24th of this inſtant, at three o' clock in the afternoon, the houſe and lot where Daniel Grubb now lives, and keeps the ſign of Amſterdam, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Vine ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 21 feet 3 inches, including half a four foot alley, and in depth 150 feet, and half of a good pump, bounded on the north by a meſſuage and lot of John Marſh, on the eaſt and ſouth by ground of John Denton deceaſed, and on the weſt by Second-ſtreet, aforeſaid, and is clear of ground rent. The ſale to be on the premiſes, which now letts to ſaid Daniel Grubb for Thirty-three Pounds per Annum, where attendance will be given by WALTER GOODMAN, and MASSEY DENTON.

WHEREAS Thomas Leget, of East Bradford, in the county of Cheſter, in the Province of Pennſylvania, by articles of agreement, dated laſt February, agreed, under the penalty of 300 £. to convey unto James Herron, of Eaſt-Fallowfield, in the ſaid county, in fee ſimple, a plantation and tract of land, of 123 acres, whereon he the ſaid Thomas Leget now dwells, for One Hundred and Thirty-three Pounds: And whereas the ſaid Thomas Leget obtained ſeven ſeveral bonds, all dated laſt February, from the ſaid James Herron, for the payment of the ſaid money to the ſaid Leget, as follows, viz. One bond for the payment of 40 £ the 27th day of this inſtant, November, and the other ſix bonds each for the payment of £ 15 10 0 on the 27th of November yearly: And whereas the ſaid James Herron, ſince the ſaid agreement, is credibly informed the ſaid land is not only mortgaged to the truſtees of the Loan-Office of this province, but alſo to George Leget and James Starret; and the ſaid George Leget informed the ſaid James Herron, that he, the ſaid George Leget, and James Starret, have a bill of ſale for all the goods and chattels in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Thomas Leget, ſo that the ſaid Thomas Leget cannot make the ſaid James Herron a good and ſufficient conveyance of the ſaid plantation and land according to the ſaid agreement: Theſe are therefore to forewarn and deſire all Perſon and Perſons not to take any aſſignment of the ſaid bonds, or any of them; and every Gentleman of the Law not to take the ſaid bonds, or any of them, to put in ſuit, or ſue for the money therein mentioned, for as they were obtained in ſo fraudulent a manner, the ſaid James Herron will not pay them, or any of them, as he hath not, nor is not likely to receive any value for the ſaid bonds, nor any of them; given under the hand of the ſaid James Herron, the 16th day of November, 1756. JAMES HERRON. *

THIS is to give notice, That Hugh Williams and Dorothy his wife (late Dorothy Read) adminiſtrators to the eſtate of Samuel Read, late of Philadelphia, baker, deceaſed, did, ſome months paſt, in this paper, inform all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, that they had appointed Joſiah Davenport to ſettle the ſame, deſiring them to pay their reſpective ballances to him within ſix weeks; notwithſtanding ſuch notice, but very few have ſhew'd the leaſt inclination to ſave themſelves the expences of a lawſuit. They being now preſt by the guardian for the children for their dividend of the ſaid eſtate, do once more aſſure all ſuch perſons, that no longer time can be by them allowed to them for the payment thereof than the 25th day of this inſt. November: They therefore deſire all perſons concerned, not to take it amiſs, they being under a neceſſity to act at the law directs at December term next, without reſpect to perſons. HUGH WILLIAMS, *and* DOROTHY WILLIAMS.

N. B. The books, bonds, notes, &c. are in the hands of ſaid Davenport, who may be found at his ſchool-houſe in third-ſtreet, next the Reverend Mr. Tennant's Meeting-houſe, any hour between 8 in the morning and 9 at night. ¶

BROKE looſe, or taken away, from the ſign of the Unicorn, on Coneſtogo road, a dark bay horſe, narrow behind, a natural pacer, about 14 hands and a half high, ſhod before, 4 years old, a very ſmall ſtar in his forehead; had on a hunting ſaddle, with green pluſh houſings, and a curb bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and ſaddle, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, living in New-town, Cheſter county, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward for the horſe, and Five Shillings for the ſaddle. WILLIAM HUNTER. ‖

STRAY'D, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, living in Mountholly, on the 7th day of May laſt, a ſorrel mare, about 13 hands high, with a blaze in her face down over her noſe, branded on the near buttock SVD, *trots and gallops well. Any perſon bringing ſaid creature to the ſubſcriber, or ſecuring her, ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* ¶ DANIEL JONES.

JUST publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence) The VOTES of the ASSEMBLY of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, from *October* 14, 1755, to *Auguſt* 19, 1756, being to the End of Governor MORRIS's Adminiſtration.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the *New-Printing-Office* (Price One Shilling and Ninepence) the following Laws, *viz.*

AN ACT for regulating and continuing the nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the City of Philadelphia; *and for raiſing of Money on the Inhabitants, and Eſtates of the ſaid City, for defraying the neceſſary Expences thereof.*

An ACT *for ſtriking the Sum of* Thirty Thouſand Pounds *in Bills of Credit, and giving the ſame to the King's Uſe; and for providing a Fund to ſink the Bills ſo to be emitted, by laying an Exciſe upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits.*

An ACT *for the Relief of* Joſeph Yeates, *a languiſhing Priſoner in the Goal of* Philadelphia, *with Reſpect to the Impriſonment of his Perſon.*

Philadelphia, November 4, 1756.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Maſters of Servants and apprentices, in the ſeveral Counties of this Province, who have in any Manner ſuffered by the late Enliſting of Servants and Apprentices, that they immediately make the ſame known to ſome one or other of the Repreſentatives of their reſpective Counties, by bringing or ſending to them, or to the Committee of Grievances, an Account of the Coſt of their Servants, the Time each Servant or Apprentice had to ſerve, with their ſeveral Indentures, and other proper Vouchers of the Loſſes ſuſtained, in order that hey may be laid before the Houſe of Aſſembly for their Conſideation.

By Order of the Committee of Grievances,
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Clerk of Aſſembly.

Juſt imported from [illegible]y an Expr
[illegible]es are re
Germany, Otter, Captain Rankin, from London, and
30,000 M[illegible]old cheap, for caſh or ſhort credit, by
[illegible]rs
[illegible]y *H E A* and *W I K O F F*,
[illegible]Store, the fifth door below Black-horſe-alley, in Front-
[illegible]et-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,
[illegible]ou boiled double camblets, cloth coloured, crimſon, and
[illegible]t ondoub e worſted damaſks, ruſſels, red and white flannels,
ruſſ croſs barred Hungarians, ſtriped cambletteen, womens
[illegible]is let, cloth coloured cotton velvet, mens and womens yarn
[illegible]ſted hoſe, figured cottons, ſilk handkerchiefs, a neat aſſort-
[illegible]t of round and flat death head ſilk and hair buttons, ſilk and
[illegible] twiſt, ſcarlet and cloth coloured ſhort cloaks, gunpowder,
[illegible] London muſkets London proof, ditto with bayonets, car-
[illegible]nes, trading and birding guns, cutlaſſes, lead and ſhot, ſil-
ver watches, with enamelled plates; an aſſortment of new fa-
ſhioned pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, thickſets, Scots threads,
white galoon, cord and braid, ſilk cord, hairbine, black, blue, yel-
low, pink, crimſon and cloth coloured taffeties, ſtriped, blue and
[illegible]oth coloured all wide perſians, a variety of ſtamped cottons and
[illegible]nens, calicoes and dark ground chints, India and Engliſh chints in
patterns, Italian crape and tiffany for mourning, red and blue ban-
[illegible]anoes, ſecterſoy romals, culgee handkerchiefs, mens and womens
thread and cotton hoſe, black ſilk and worſted breeches patterns,
ſilk caps, double allopeens, duroys, womens chipt, black horſe hair
and flower'd ſattin hats, wool cards, London loaf ſugar, black
pepper, horſewhips, pink, blue, white and cloth coloured durants,
pink, blue and cloth coloured tammies, black bombazeen, bone
wood, ſtick and black fans, nankeens, womens and girls white and
coloured glaized lamb mittens and gloves, mens and womens black
ruff top ditto, womens bath lamb mittens, bobbins and tapes, long
and ſhort ſcythes, ſplit bone and buck table knives and forks, round
ivory handle ditto, barbers and ſmall ſciſſars, ell neck cuttoes, with
dagger points, buck ſealed penknives, piſtol cap knives, with dag-
ger points, buffler, buck and braſs handle penknives, Barlow's ditto, fine pearl and tortoiſe handle ſilver back four blade knives, razors, lancets, horſe phleams, braſs and enamelled ink-pots and fountain pens, black, blue, pink, ſcarlet and cloth colour'd calimancoes, black, blue, cloth colour'd and ſcarlet ſhaloons, blue and drab colour'd broad-cloths, cloth colour'd and green naps, red and blue half-thicks, kerſeys, red and blue pennyſtone and bays, ſtriped and red flannels, bearſkins, forreſt-cloths, green and mottled rugs, roſe blankets, ſtriped and croſs-barr'd tobines, mourning crapes, 6-qr. and yard-wide muſlins, lungee romals, perſian and ſooſey handkerchiefs, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſting, ſilk camblets and camblettees, blue and green chinaes and hairatteens for beds, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, buttons and hair, white and cloth colour'd ſattins, black luteſtring and alamode, 7-eights and yard-wide Iriſh linens, tandems and garlix, fine gulix holland, piſtol lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, napkening and clouting diaper, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, ozenbrigs, light and cloth colour'd baladine ſewing ſilks, an aſſortment of check linens, bed-bunts, bolſter tickings, Scotch handkerchiefs, gartering and qualities, a variety of new faſhion'd ribbons, flat and round ſilk laces, pins, writing paper, cotton counterpains, buckrams, an aſſortment of ſteel, metal and braſs buckles, ſnuff boxes, metal buttons, braſs cocks, a variety of door and cloſet locks, hinges, drawing knives, hand ſaws, hammers, gimblets, raſps, files, chiſſels, broad axes, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs, ſhort pipes, faggots of ſteel, felt hats, black worſted ſtockings, an aſſortment of ſadlery, gun locks, variety of braſs handles and eſcutcheons, ſetts of hearted deſk locks, an aſſortment of till locks in ſuits, ſprigs, braſs patent candleſticks, ink-powder, ſealing wax, japanned waiters, red lead and letharge, Dutch painted tea-tables, and Madeira wine by the Pipe, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Baker, living near the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets, in Philadelphia,

SUPERFINE, fine, middling and coarſe boulting cloths, very cheap for ready money or ſhort credit. Millers or others, who are not well acquainted and ſkilled in chooſing boulting cloths, may depend on being ſupplied with cloths (and inſtructions if required) ſuitable for any or every part of the boulting buſineſs.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and boulting, as well as in boulting cloths. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the ſhip London, Peter Reeve, from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox, Eſq; nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe,

BRoadcloths, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, poplins, camblets and camblettees, worſted damaſks, ruſſels, check kids, fine napt coating, everlaſtings, brown and white buckram, fine ſcarf and mohair buttons and twiſt, hair-cloths, knit patterns for breeches, mens, womens and childrens worſted hoſe, worſted and cotton caps, muffatees, thickſets, hair ſhag and pluſh, pomerania, Pruſſia, princes and Iriſh linens, brown and white heſſes, table cloths, clouting diaper, Flanders bed ticks and bunts, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, ſundry ſorts of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, &c.

Linen and cotton check, calicoes, printed linens, fine chints and muſlins, mantua, perſian, taffety, luteſtring, and brocaded ſilks, ſewing ſilks and velvet, Weſton's ſnuff, writing-paper, Leghorn and felt hats, ſundry ſorts of threads, pewter plates, baſons, diſhes, ſalts, tea-pots, table and tea-ſpoons, childrens ſhoes and pumps, gartering, ferrits, laces, ribbons, tapes and bobbins, black pariſnet, and Flanders lace, boxes of tin plates, and tinmens tools plate iron and flat irons, iron and braſs wire, coffee mills, and cruet ſtands, all ſorts of hard ware, pins and needles, copper tea-kettles, bohea tea, neſts of trunks, bar lead and ſhot.

Salt petre, cream of tartar, Epſom and glauber ſalts, flour of brimſtone, aſſafætida, camphire, jeſuits bark, antimony, copperas, and ſundry other drugs, and India and European goods. Tbctf.

N. B. Said Preſton intending for London early in the ſpring, deſires all that are indebted to him above ſix months, to diſcharge the ſame immediately, to prevent further trouble: And all his creditors to bring in their accounts, which ſhall be immediately paid off.

To be ſold by

CORNELIUS BRADFORD, Pewterer,

At the ſign of the Diſh, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the George, wholeſale or retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates, all ſorts of pewter ware, viz.

DISHES and plates of all ſizes, baſons, tankards, quart and pint mugs, porringers, tea-pots, ſugar-pots, cullenders, bedpans, ſtool-pans, half-pint and gill tumblers, wine meaſures, ſalt-ſellers, ſpoons, milk-pots, pint and half-pint dram-bottles, ſlop-bowls, and all ſorts of other pewter.

Said Bradford makes the beſt of pewter or block-tin worms, of all ſizes, for diſtilling, as ſhall be ordered, as alſo cranes for hogſheads or bottles, candle molds of different ſizes. All perſons may have pewter mended at a reaſonable price, and ready money given for old pewter, or exchanged for new. Tbc. 3 M.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Adam Clampffer, late of this city, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to come and pay the ſame: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted by William Clampffer, Executor. Tbctf.

Juſt imported from London, in the ſhip Unity, Capt. Bell, and to be ſold cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, *and Company*,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet,

SHOT, bar-lead, 9 8ths and 5 qr. Iriſh ſheeting, 3 qr. 7-8ths, and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, mohair buttons, and mohair, embоſſed flannels, womens ſcarlet and cloth coloured ſhort cloaks, black velvet, culgees, black gauze handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton laces, black gauze lace, ivory combs, needles, pins, twiſt, nuns thread, cloth coloured and ozenbrigs thread, men and womens white, black and dy'd gloves, white and dy'd waſh leather mitts, ribbons, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, mens and womens worſted hoſe, worſted and ſilk caps, broadcloths, bearſkins, green frize, ſtriped linſeys, ſhaloons, tammies, camblets, worſted damaſks, 6 qr. and 7-8ths checks, printed cottons, ſilk laſhes, horſewhips, calicoes and chints, bordered bandanoes, ſilk romals, edgings, cambricks in pieces and patches, clear lawns, ſpotted and flowered ditto, blankets and rugs, bohea tea, taffeties, garterings, 3 qr. and 7-8ths bed-ticks, ſewing ſilk, 4 qr. 5 qr. and 6 qr. muſlins, fringed and bordered 7 qr. and 8 qr. diaper table cloths, calimancoes, nonſopretties, &c. &c.

N. B. All perſons indebted to William M'Ilvaine, and Company, above twelve months, are deſired to pay immediately, or they may depend on being ſued without farther notice. Tbc. 3 M.

Juſt imported in the Swanzey, Captain Vaughan, from London, and to be ſold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Armit's

FIne and ſuperfine broad-cloths, croſs barr'd yard-wide ſtuffs, venetians, corded poplins, broad and narrow meſſinets, new figure and figur'd tobine, figur'd half-ell grazets and worſted damaſks, camblets and camblettees, crape and beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, taffeties, and paduaſoy ribbons, plain and purl'd ſattin, and grogram ditto, a choice aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion'd figur'd ribbon, plain and ſtriped love ditto, and gauze lace, bobbin, holland and diaper tapes, pretties and nuns thread, 4d and 6d ferrets, 2 and 3 yard ferret and ſilk laces, 6-qr. 7-qr. and 8 qr. cotton ditto, filletting, white and colour'd tapes, ſtay-cord, braid and galloon, wire and mould ſhirt buttons, ivory and horn combs, ſealing-wax and wafers, calimancoes, tammies, durants, mohair buttons and ſilk twiſt, mens and youths worſted hoſe, womens ditto, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſe, mens ſilk ditto, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, cotton bindings, ſtay, ſhoe and London worſted quality ditto, ſtriped, lettered and ſcarlet gartering, colour'd and number thread, mens, womens and youths gloves, duffils, half-thicks, frizes and ſhaloons, playing cards, felt hats, rugs, blankets, ſtriped duffils, coatings, ſwanſkins, red padus and ſcarlet perpetuana, mens and womens horſe whips, ozenbrigs, 9-qr. and 10-qr. Flander's bed ticks, Engliſh ditto, 6, and 6 and half-qr. bed-bunts, brown and white ruſſia ſheeting, plain and cruddled ruſſia linen, brown and white pomerania ditto, 3-qr. and 7 eights garlix, brown and white buckram, ſingle and double ſileſias, piſtol lawns, ruſſia diaper, clouting ditto, tabling and napkening damaſk, napkening diaper and damaſk, German and Holland whited long lawns, dowlas, ſamplering and ſtay canvas, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard-wide, and yard and 3-eights linen checks, 7 eights, yard-wide, yard and 3-eights cotton ditto, yard-wide cotton hollands, pocket fuſtians and white jeans, brown roles and brown heſſens, plain and ſtriped muſlins, broad lawns, pieces and patches cambricks, ditto clear lawns, flower'd and minionet lawns, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, full chints, neweſt faſhioned dark and ſhagreen ground ditto, cotton and ſilk romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, colour'd and ſtriped ginghams, peniaſcoes and nillaes, half ell and ell-wide perſian, tapſels and chilloes, black, colour'd and ſtriped India taffeties, India damaſks, ſecktersoy and lungee romals, ſtriped perſians and black India paduaſoys, bar lead, large and ſmall ſhot, wool cards, beſt London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins, ſmall gilt trunks, ſteel hand-ſaws and ſtock locks, common black and ſecret pad-locks, common cheſt locks and double ſpring ditto, rimm'd cloſet locks and braſs egg-nobb'd dittto, thumb, and egg-nobb'd ſpring latches, 2 foot box rules, carpenters hammers, and iron ſquares, door and window bolts, iron candleſticks, iron ſnuffers and ſteel ſpring ditto, caſt flat irons, hand-ſaw files, flat, 3 ſquare, and half round ditto, flat and half round fine and coarſe raſps, chiſels, gouges and iron compaſſes, nippers, cheſt hinges, HL and ſquare end ſide ditto, taylors ſhears, frying pans and beſt AC Engliſh ſteel, curry combs, gimblets, braſs ſhoe and knee buckles, Pinchbeck, ſteel and wrought black ditto, ſteel waiſtband buckles, iron and braſs thimbles, braſs coat and veſt buttons, plate faſhioned ditto, buck, ſham, ſtag and cocoa table knives and forks, bone, hunters, and buck, butchers, buck, cap'd and ſeal pen knives, buffaloe ditto, buck cuttoes and piſtol cap'd knives, burnt bone ditto, razors and drawing knives, braſs mounted hangers, with red leather belts, ſleeve buttons, metal ſpectacles and horn jointed ditto, japann'd and metal ſnuff boxes, iron tobacco boxes, ſide ſpring and draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, womens ſciſſars, trimming and horſe ditto, inlaid ſhell and horn pen knives, horn double blade, and ſtag caſt ſteel blade ditto, piſtol tinder boxes, neweſt pattern gilt and ſilver coat and veſt buttons, plated ſpurs and pocket compaſſes, ink powder, gun flints, and gun powder, &c. alſo a parcel of choice ſilver and Pinchbeck watches.

Juſt imported from England and to be ſold by

JOHN HATKINSON,

In Second-ſtreet, next Door to Dr. Farmer.

THE rectified oil of tar, good for arthretick, ſciatick, rheumatick, ſcorbutick and windy pains, ſurfeits and dry coughs, aſthmas, pains or ſtitches in the ſides; and is equally good for killing worms as the æthereal oil, only not ſo pleaſant to take.

The balſam of tar, good for ſtrains, bruiſes, wounds, ſores and ulcers, in man or beaſt, to be applied outwardly.

The ſimple oil of tar, good for horſes (where there is no fever) in ſurfeits, coughs, gripes, batts or worms, farcy, ſcab, ſores or ulcers, and where the body is full of humours, in palſies or nervous caſes, for beaſts that are hide bound, lungs ſick and hoarſt. The above three ſorts to be ſold at Two Shillings per Bottle.

And alſo the famous æthereal oil of tar, good for palſies, tremblings, cramps, convulſions, lowneſs of ſpirits, numbneſs, weakneſs, coldneſs, ſtiffneſs, or waſting of the limbs, white ſwellings, the king's evil, pain or wind in the ſtomach, to help digeſtion, and promote an appetite, for dropſies, ſtone, ſand and gravel, and to deſtroy all ſorts of worms; for all which to be taken inwardly.

N. B. Printed directions for taking them are on each bottle. Tbc.

For N E W R Y,

The SHIP
HAYFIELD,
Robert Henderſon
Commander,
Will ſail the firſt week in December, having great part of her cargo already engaged.

For freight or paſſage, apply to GEORGE BRYAN, CONYNGHAM and NESBITT, or the Commander, at Hamilton's Wharff. ⊕

For B E L F A S

The S
DUN
Samuel Montgo
Will ſail with a
ſpeed, having
her cargoe en
freight or paſ
James M'Cul
muel Purviance, or ſaid Maſter on
Tunn Wharff. She is a prime ſa
good accommodations for paſſengers.

For N E W R Y,

The SH
CHARMING
HENRY D
Maſter
Will ſail with all
ſpeed, having part of
goe already engaged. F
or paſſage, apply to J
lace in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, or ſaid Maſter on
ſhip at Andrew Hodge's Wharff.

N. B. She is a prime ſailer, and has good
modations for paſſengers.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

PHILIP BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Gray's alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

BLUE and brown broadcloths, bearſkins, kerſeys and plains, red and blue halfthicks, white, red and embоſſed flannels, ſtriped linſeys, 7 qr. motled rugs, black and blue drugget, ſhaded and blue duroys, ſhort cloaks, camblets, yard and half yard wide worſted damaſk, barley-corns and ſtarrets, fine and coarſe camblets, half yard, and half ell wide calimancoes, ſuperfine blue and green durants, fine and coarſe tammies, ſhaloons, ſcarlet, ſtriped and lettered gartering, worſted quality, blue and green pluſh, mens and womens worſted hoſe, worſted caps, muffatees, pillow fuſtians, 4, 5 qr. and 6 qr. wide muſlin, cotton romals, cotton hollands, dark and light ground cottons, with chints flowers, purple ground ditto, red, purple and light ground calicoe, blue ditto for curtains, printed linen, kenting and printed linen handkerchiefs, bandanoe, culgee, luteſtring and ſilk romal handkerchiefs, ſtriped and plain ell wide perſian, white and bluſh half yard wide ditto, light coloured, cloth and black taffeties, 2 and 3 yard ſilk laces, 4d. ferrits, flowered ribbons, ſattin, paduaſoy and taffety ribbons, ſewing ſilk, ſilk caps, Iriſh linen and hollands, garlix, princes linen, fine and coarſe ozenbrigs, pomerania linen, yd. wd. 6 qr. and 7-8ths wide cotton and linen checks, pieces and patches of cambrick and lawn, long lawn, piſtol lawn, mens and womens thread hoſe, brown and white buckram, white and coloured thread, number ditto, fine and coarſe bobbin, nonſopretties, broad and narrow orris, propatria and fools-cap paper, gilt pocket-books, neſts of red leather trunks, playing cards, ivory and horn combs, cocoa and Weſton's ſnuff, ink-powder, ſtriped cotton tapes, broad and narrow white ditto, darning and ſewing needles, pins, ſciſſars and ſhears, piſtol cap and cuttoe knives, Barlow's penknives, plain and wrought braſs handle ditto, ſeal and piſtol end ditto, buck and bone childrens ditto, ſplit bone, buck and ſham buck knives and forks, razors, lancets and horſe-fleams, fountain pens, braſs ink-pots, leather ditto, braſs and white-metal ſhoe and knee-buckles, braſs, white-metal and glaſs ſleeve buttons, white-metal plate faſhioned coat and veſt buttons, braſs round-top ditto, men and womens braſs thimbles, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, ſtraining-web, ſnaffle-bitts, plain ſtirrups, tuft and ſtaple nails, white ſets, 2d, 3d, and 4d clout nails, 8 and 14 ounce tacks, 3d hobs, 11 and 7 lb. pewter plates, ſmall and large baſons, ſmall, middling and large porringers, quart tankards and mugs, pint ditto, pint and pint and half hard metal tea-pots, hard metal cream-pots with feet, large ſpoons, gooſe, duck and pigeon ſhot, bar lead, frying pans, a large aſſortment of caſtor and felt hats, ſilver and Pinchbeck watches with ſilver and enamelled dial-plates, cinnamon, cloves, mace and nutmegs. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Hope, Captain Bolitho, and to be ſold cheap for ready money or ſhort credit, by

ABRAHAM USHER,

At his ſtore in Walnut-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite Mr. Reese Meredith's,

CAlicoes, Engliſh and India chints, clear lawns and cambricks in pieces and patches, long lawns, muſlins, black and blue India taffeties, perſians, bandanoe ſilk handkerchiefs, lungee romals, ſilk caps, ginghams, durants, tammies, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, ſhaloons, common and ſuperfine camblets, camblettees, clouting diaper, ſuperfine damaſk napkening, mens and womens worſted hoſe, men and boys worſted caps, black, blue, and cloth coloured knit patterns for breeches, green broadcloth, mens and womens lamb gloves, mohair, horſe-whips, white and gauze lace, white and coloured Scotch threads, tapes, bobbin, ivory and horn combs, taffety and paduaſoy ribbons, figured ditto, ozenbrigs, buckrams, needles, pins, a large aſſortment of ſnuff-boxes, ſhoe and knee whitemetal, ſteel and braſs buckles, gartering, narrow and broad quality binding, cotton laces, ſhirt and jacket wire and mold buttons, buck and bone handled table knives and forks, ivory handled ditto, buck, butchers and ſhoemakers knives, ſeal end pen knives, Barlow ditto, four bladed buck ſpring knives, Hool's piſtol cap'd knives, a large aſſortment of cuttoes, burnt bone and ſmall cap'd knives, taylors ſhears, womens common and beſt ſciſſars, common and beſt ſuperfine razors, ſilver pattern coat and jacket buttons, white metal, & braſs coat & jacket ditto, gold pattern and Campiſon's ſleeve buttons, glaſs ditto, jett jacket buttons, ſpectacles, womens thimbles, taylors braſs and ſteel ditto, braſs and leather ink pots, knitting needles, awl blades and ſhoe tacks, Holman's inkpowder, playing cards, pewter table ſpoons, hard metal and pewter tea ſpoons, tea tongs, jews harps, ſingle and double ſpring ſteel tobacco boxes, fiſh hooks, braſs padlocks, gun flints, carpenters rules, handſaws, drawing knives, iron and braſs candleſticks, padlocks, carpenters hammers, HL hinges, nail and ſpike gimblets, pewter plates, diſhes, baſons and porringers, beſt GB wool cards, ſhot and bar lead, beſt London ſteel, looking glaſſes, corks, Engliſh glew and quils, long pipes, clothes, ſweeping and hearth bruſhes, writing paper, braſs cocks, 24d. and ſpike nails; alſo old Jamaica ſpirit, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c.

N. B. As the partnerſhip of Uſher and Wharton has been for ſome time expired, all thoſe that yet remain indebted to them are requeſted ſpeedily to pay to Abraham Uſher or James Wharton. tbc.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe girl, born in Bermuda, about ſeventeen years of age, has lately had the ſmall-pox. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office. ⊕

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

No. 1457

November 25, 1756.

The PENNSYLVANIA G

Containing the Freſheſt Ad- *vices, F*

From the LONDON MAGAZINE *for* Auguſt, 1756.

A Letter from the Committee of Sailors to Admiral B---, *at* Spithead.

Lion *and* Anchor *in* Wapping, July 10, 1756.

Pleaſe your Honour,

THE [illegible]port of your Arrival gives us much Chee[illegible] but to hear that you are jammed in the Bilboes, ſeems as if a Storm was coming. If your Honour had but grappled with Galiſſoniere, we think you might weather this Hurricane.

Do not be run a-ground by Landmen, ſooner ſtave your Cargo, lighten your Veſſel (heart) pump out the Bulge, weigh Anchor, ſtand to Sea, and let fly your Enſign (Orders) that we may deſcry them; and if ſo be, that we find you have obeyed them, why we will ſtand by you as long as a Plank is left to ſwim on.----Zoons, let thoſe founder who have rotten Bottoms.

If the Fair-weather Sparks of Whitehall have anchored in foul Ground, haul the Wind, and ſheer off with St. George's Colours, and leave them to be brought to the Jeers that deſerve it.

Take out the Tompkin of your Mouth, and fire away loud as Thunder, that by the Report all Folks may hear that you have done your Duty, executed your Orders bravely, and behaved gallantly.

Stand the Deck till the Clouds break, and let your Honour and Courage ſtick together like Pitch, and ſo may-hap theſe ſweet ſcented Jeſſamy Folks may run their leaky Veſſels a-ground, and founder on dry Land.

Tack about, and leave them to be expoſed to the Climate, that they may be condemned unfit for future Service.

If you find the Storm ſo great as to diſable you from carrying Sail any longer, and obliged to quit the Helm, why, faſten down your Hatches, ſay a ſhort Prayer, and die like a Man.

I am, for the Committee,
Your Slave,
T. BOATSWAIN.

COPY *of the* ASSOCIATION *now carrying on at the* Tholſel, Dublin.

WE the Proteſtant Inhabitants of the City of Dublin, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being filled with the higheſt Indignation againſt the Pride and Inſolence of France, audaciouſly kindling a War, directly pointed to diſpoſſeſs our moſt righteous Sovereign of his rightful Dominions in America, and vainly threatning to invade a Kingdom, at whoſe Name they have long been uſed to tremble:

Deeming it highly expedient, at ſuch a Juncture, that all Complaints of miniſterial Meaſures, howſoever grievous and oppreſſive, be ſuſpended; in full Confidence that His Majeſty's well known Juſtice will, in due Time, upon proper Information, afford full Redreſs:

Judging it highly conducive to the common Safety of theſe Kingdoms, that the Proteſtants of Ireland, amounting to upwards of Two Hundred Thouſand Men, fit to carry Arms, be fully prepared to aid their Parent Country, in maintaining the Honour and Dignity of the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms againſt all who inſult it abroad, or would betray it at home; and in perpetuating the Proteſtant Succeſſion in His Majeſty's illuſtrious Houſe; upon which alone, under Heaven, depends the Preſervation of us and our Poſterity, our Liberties, our Property, and our Religion:

Emulating the Glory of our Britiſh Anceſtors, who, (with Hearts undiſmayed, and Hands irreſiſtible, with Valour ſcarce ever equalled, never to be excelled) maintained the Empire of the Ocean; defended their free and happy Country; and, through a Series of Ages, preſerved their matchleſs Conſtitution, againſt the numberleſs Attempts of infidious Miniſters to undermine it:

We His Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects, Inhabitants of this great Metropolis (our Hearts overflowing with the ſtrongeſt and warmeſt Sentiments of Loyalty, Gratitude, and Affection for his ſacred Perſon and Family; our Confidence reſting on Almighty Power for Succeſs in the Cauſe of publick Virtue and true Religion) do hereby ſolemnly promiſe and engage to each other, to our King, and to our Country, that we will enter into, and act in, any military Service, which our moſt juſt and gracious Sovereign ſhall require of us, in any Part of this Kingdom, or of Great-Britain, during the preſent War; and that ſuch of us, as are in Circumſtances to afford it, will arm ourſelves at our own Expence, whenever His Majeſty's Pleaſure ſhall be ſignified for that Purpoſe.

LONDON, September 1.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble ADDRESS *of the* Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, *and other* Principal Inhabitants *of the City of* Briſtol.

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, and other Principal Inhabitants of the City of Briſtol, beg Leave to lay ourſelves at Your Majeſty's Feet, and to addreſs Your Majeſty on the preſent afflictive and melancholy Situation of publick Affairs, both at Home and Abroad.

It is with the moſt ſenſible Grief, that we ſee one of the moſt valuable Fortreſſes in Your Majeſty's Dominions torn from us by a deceitful and perfidious Enemy; and our American Settlements, by ſome fatal Delay, or Miſmanagement, expoſed to very imminent Dangers; at a Time when Your Majeſty has a confeſſed Superiority of Naval Force, and after the largeſt Supplies have been moſt readil[illegible] granted for their Preſervation and Support.

We have the higheſt Reaſon to hope from Your Majeſty's known Juſtice, and conſtant Attention to the Welfare and Proſperity of Your People, that the latent Cauſes of our preſent Calamities will be ſtrictly enquired into, and brought to Light; and that thoſe Perſons (if any ſuch there be) who have either wantonly neglected, or treacherouſly betrayed, the Honour of the Nation, may not eſcape the Puniſhment due to their atrocious Crimes. At the ſame time, we repoſe ourſelves in Your Majeſty's paternal Care, that the late Supplies may be ſtrictly appropriated to the ſalutary Ends for which they were granted, the Diſtreſſing and Annoyance of our declared Enemies, the Defence of the Kingdom, and the Protection and Support of our Commerce and Colonies.

We cannot but lament, that for want of a well regulated national Militia, Your faithful Subjects of theſe Kingdoms are not at Liberty to prove by their Actions their Affection to their Country, and their Loyalty to the beſt of Kings; and we beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that for our Parts we ſhall always (when enabled) be ready and deſirous to exert our Courage, and hazard our Lives and Fortunes in Defence of Your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and illuſtrious Family, againſt all Invaders.

There is nothing ſo reaſonable, or ſo juſt, as the Deſire univerſally expreſſed by the Nation, that a clear and full Account may be obtained, of the immenſe Supplies given by their Repreſentatives in, and raiſed upon the People ſince, the laſt Seſſions of Parliament. The Motives on which, and the Ends for which, thoſe vaſt Sums, in our preſent Circumſtances eſpecially, were ſo readily voted, and ſo chearfully paid, were ſufficiently divulged, and therefore the Manner in which they have been applied, ought to be no Secret. The Arcana Imperii are well ſuited to deſpotick Governments, but are inconſiſtent with, and dangerous to, the Liberties of a free People. Beſides, it is no way reconcileable to the Nature of our Conſtitution, which is founded on Reaſon and Equity, the Liberty of the Subjects Perſons, and the Security of their Properties.

We find ſome additional Reaſons to ſtrengthen the People's Claim, which we could wiſh, tho' warm Friends to it, that they had rather wanted. Theſe additional Reaſons conſiſt in Diſappointments and Loſſes. In reference to the former, we had felt ſomething of them before, and experienced them abundantly in, the laſt War; Witneſs our Attack on Carthagena; our Invaſion of Cuba; our Deſcent upon Bretagne, and many others. However, we muſt allow our preſent Diſappointment to be of quite a new Species, and yet much more galling and provoking than all the reſt put together.---For, notwithſtanding all our liberal Grants, and the known ſanguine Expectations of thoſe who gave, at leaſt of thoſe who paid them,---we have attempted nothing.

Our Loſſes are to the full as wonderful, and rather more affecting. In the Weſt-Indies our Enemy has a confeſſed Superiority, which has been augmented by the Capture of almoſt the ſingle Ship of Force we had then cruizing in thoſe Seas. In North-America our Colonies have been ranſacked for many Months by the moſt barbarous Nations, almoſt without Defence, tho' our publick Papers daily publiſhed their Diſtreſſes, in Hopes of haſtening their Relief. We have been deprived of Minorca in a Manner which does as little Honour to the French as to us. Our Navy has been diſgraced in the Mediterranean. His Sardinian Majeſty is ſaid to have acceded to the Treaty between the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles, and we know not how ſoon ſome other Court may follow the Example.---If this, inſtead of a publick, were a private Caſe, on ſuch Suggeſtions as theſe,---a Court of Equity would, beyond a Queſtion, decree an Account."

Copy of a Letter from Captain Fortunatus Wright, of the King George, dated Leghorn, Auguſt 2.

"This port had been environed by privateers for five or ſix weeks before I ſailed, in order to prey upon our trade, and with an eſpecial deſign of intercepting me on my going out. There were three daily in ſight, one whereof was a xebeck of great force, having about 280 men on board, and ſixteen carriage guns, beſides ſwivels, and ſmall arms in abundance. In the grey of the morning we ſaw her under the Gorgona, making towards us; but there being little or no wind, the ſlow advance ſhe made by the help of her oars, afforded me time to put my veſſel in tolerable order, which I was not ſuffered to do in this port; the Tuſcans, under pretence of obſerving a ſtrict neutrality, having forbid my taking more than four guns and 25 men, eſteeming that a reaſonable force for defence: but as four other veſſels were to ſail with me, I was not at a loſs for means to furniſh myſelf better than this government intended, which yet we were incapable of doing ſatisfactorily, in ſo ſhort a time, we having put to ſea only the preceding day. About twelve o'clock ſhe began the attack with her bow-guns, which did us no great damage: I delayed returning the compliment until ſhe came nigher, and then ſaluted her with our whole broadſide. We were now from 2 to 300 yards diſtant from each other, when our adverſary had the diſpleaſure of obſerving that we were of greater force than he expected, having been taught to believe that we were as weak as was intended, for I was ſenſible he had not only had daily advices from hence, but alſo ſupplies of men and arms, to enable him to make us become an eaſy prey. This diſappointment made him determine inſtantly to board us; for which purpoſe he advanced with his bow[illegible] came within forty [illegible] great fury, pouring [illegible] guns and muſquetry; [illegible] men from their quarter[illegible] Sclavonians, who have t[illegible] plainly perceived my depend[illegible] and Engliſhmen, who behaved [illegible] leſly loading and firing with lion[illegible] ſition, with her ſtern to my broa[illegible] againſt the fierce fire we made, we [illegible] ing her with upwards of 20 grea[illegible] horrid execution amongſt them; [illegible] prow, part of which was carried aw[illegible] heaved overboard, to clear their deck[illegible] held for a quarter of an hour, each ſide [illegible] and courage in our powers; for life, an[illegible] honour depended upon that hour's i[illegible] learn by and by. Our adverſary, at len[illegible] advantages we had of him in that ſituatio[illegible] not able to execute his deſign, pulled a-hea[illegible] rake us fore and aft in her turn. They inde[illegible] advantage they could wiſh from the aſſiſtance [illegible] it being calm, and the ſea perfectly ſmooth; wi[illegible] a time, we could not bring our guns to bear; ſo [illegible] ſome minutes we were obliged to ſuſtain the utmo[illegible] of the Enemy, without being able to annoy then[illegible] turn: ſhe was then ſo nigh, that her rigging fel[illegible] our gib-boom; and, to the beſt of my judgment we [illegible] ved four diſcharges of her artillery, and upwards of [illegible] muſkets. However, as I provided myſelf with a few oar[illegible] we at length brought our ſtarboard guns to bear again, and taking her on the larboard quarter, our double headed ſhot found their way out of her ſtarboard bow, carrying great part of her upper works, heads, legs, and arms along with them: in ſhort the ſlaughter was ſo great that ſhe made all the haſte ſhe could away, and left us a complete victory. We gave her chaſe for about three quarters of an hour; but as there was, I ſay, no wind, and ſhe ſtill having 25 Oars left (for we deſtroyed 15 out of 40 ſhe carried) I found it impoſſible to come up with her; and, above all, I was fearful of going too far from my little fleet, that came under my convoy, there being two other privateers in ſight, bearing down upon them; but, ſeeing us tack, they ſtood off, and I carried them all ſafe back to Leghorn. They were the Succeſs, Capt. Coſgrave, for Dublin, richly laden; the John and James, Capt. Murphy, for Cheſter and Liverpool; the Nancy, Capt. Forreſter, for Cadiz; and the Induſtry, Capt. Roſs, for Gibraltar. If you had concern in any of them, it will be an additional pleaſure to me, that I was the means of preſerving them. Theſe poor gentlemen had waited ſome time in hopes of the appearance of a ſhip of war to conduct them out of danger; but deſpairing of ſeeing any, they therefore willingly embraced the opportunity of going out with me. To return to the xebeck, we hear ſhe is in a neighbouring port; and, by the rough uſage we gave her, is unable to go any more to ſea. They own that we killed 83, including the Captain, the Lieutenant, and the Lieutenant of marines, and that there were 60 or 70 wounded; great ſlaughter, you will ſay, in ſo ſhort a time as from 30 to 40 minutes, which was all we took to do our work in; but we went about it ſeriouſly and ſoberly, for I ſuffered not a man to drink any thing beſides water, until we had done. I loſt my maſter, cook, and two more, and had nine dangerouſly wounded. I experienced very particular providence towards myſelf, having part of my hat carried away; and ſurely we have great Reaſon ever to be thankful to the Almighty, that ſo few of us fell in ſo furious a conflict; for I believe I may without vanity ſay, it was one of the fierceſt that was ever fought. The French Captain behaved with great reſolution while he ſurvived, as I could ſee plainly by his encouraging his men fore and aft; his name was Gaſſen, and I am told he was the perſon who behaved himſelf ſo gallantly in a Martineco ſhip, which he commanded in February laſt, againſt the Experiment, one of our 20 gun ſhips. This was the man purpoſely pitched upon to ſubdue me, who have had the happineſs in the late war to make the French ſomewhat apprehenſive at preſent. Indeed the encouragement the French king had given to any of his ſubjects that ſhould take me dead or alive, was no ſmall inducement to excite his courage; for beſides the honour of knighthood, and a penſion of 3000 livres per annum, he was alſo to have had the command of a ſhip of war; and further, the merchants of Marſeilles had promiſed him a gratuity of double the value of my veſſel; to which purpoſe a writing had been poſted publickly on their exchange. This was bidding a great price for the poor Liverpool man. The damage done to the hull of my veſſel was ſmall, but my ſails and rigging were ill treated; for in the foreſail only we received upwards of 170 ſhot, great and ſmall. Great were the expectations of the French, on ſeeing me attacked; and equally great was their mortification, on ſeeing the xebeck fly. On the other hand, thoſe of our own nation, and likewiſe the Jews, who are ſettled here, and warmly attached to the intereſt of our nation, expreſſed their joy by every token of triumph; for, as the engagement happened at noon day, within a few leagues of this port, we had the whole city ſpectators; and therefore it was a kind of pitched battle between us.

"Thus, dear Sir, I have had the happineſs to do ſome little ſervice to my country; and, I hope, credit to the commiſſion our good King has been pleaſed to honour me with. What more I can do, I will, altho' I am ſenſible that,

…fter ſeveral Petitions; and are allowed a
…roviſions per Day to ſubſiſt on.

The… 30 Privateers fitted out of this Place already, and ſailed; but they have not brought in a Prize theſe three Weeks paſt.

Liſt of Prize Veſſels carried into Martineco before the Firſt of October.

Schooner Hawk, Owen Morris Maſter, from Africa for Antigua, with 75 Slaves.

St. Mungo, Robert Hall, from Virginia for Ditto, with Proviſions.

Friendſhip, D. Moncrief, from London for Africa with Dry Goods.

Sloop Thomas, ------- Harris, from Boſton for Antigua, with Fiſh.

Brig Concord, George Thompſon, from Malaga for London, with Fruit.

Brig Fox, Cornelius Robertſon, from Virginia for Barbados, with Grain, &c.

Sloop William, Anthony Allan, from Ditto for Ditto, with Ditto.

Schooner Seahorſe, Henry Hammond, from Maryland for Ditto, with Ditto.

Sloop Providence, Robert Jackſon, from North-Carolina for Ditto, with Ditto.

Schooner William, William Connor, from Barbados for Virginia, with Rum.

Sloop Charming-Patty, Bartholomew Lynch, from Maryland for Antigua, with Pork, &c.

Schooner Little Betty, Alexander Baynes, from Montſerrat for Virginia, with Rum, &c.

Privateer Sloop Tryal, Captain Thomas, of 10 Carriage Guns, on a Cruize from Antigua.

Privateer Sloop Betſey, Captain George Haſell, of ſix Carriage Guns, on a Cruize from St. Kitts.

Schooner Three Friends, William Hurt, of St. Kitts, caſt away in the Hurricane.

There are, beſides the above, ſeveral Veſſels from St. Euſtatia made Prizes.

Liſt of Veſſels taken and carried into Guadaloupe before the 27th of September.

A Schooner, William Taylor Maſter, with 73 Slaves.
Another Ditto, Nicholas Taylor, from Rhode-Iſland.
Ditto, John Ayres, from Boſton.
A Brig, Robert Heorn, from Cork.
A Sloop, -------- Harris, from Boſton.
A Snow. -------- Anderſon, from Whitehaven.
A Sloop, Aaron Lyn, from Antigua.
A Schooner, -------- Nicholls, from Maryland.
Ditto, Benjamin Hynd, from Marblehead.
A Brig, John Trehil, from Cork.
A Snow, Samuel Green, from Philadelphia.
A Sloop from Antigua to Boſton.

There is an Account from Guadaloupe to St. Euſtatia, that there were loſt in the late bad Weather at Martinico 32 Sail of Veſſels; and 20 that put out were miſſing.

Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, October 2.

We hear from Georgia, that juſt before War was declared there, a French Veſſel from Miſſiſippi had put into Savannah, and ſailed again; but that Captain Braddock was ſent after her, and brought her back, when it was diſcovered ſhe had had both French and Engliſh Papers, and that the latter were thrown out of her Cabbin Window in a Tea-kettle by Miſtake: That the Engliſh Captain in her, had behaved very inſolently, and was impriſoned; and that they had Reaſon to ſuſpect this Veſſel came to take a Survey of the Coaſt of that Colony, and intended to have come here with her Engliſh Papers, on the ſame Account. We hear alſo that they are very ſickly in Georgia.

About the Beginning of laſt Month 8 of the Engliſh Settlers upon Ogeachy in Georgia, having (as we are told) ſome of their Horſes ſtolen out of their Plantations by a few ſtraggling Creek Indians, armed themſelves, and very imprudently purſued the Indians to recover their Beaſts; but the Indians firing upon them, their Fire was returned, two killed, one wounded, and the reſt went off with the Death-hoop. The Ogeachy Men returned to their Habitations, and after packing up what they could deſerted them, then prudently apprehending terrible Conſequences from their Raſhneſs. This Accident occaſioned the ſending of many Expreſſes to this Government, for near a Fortnight together, while the Out-Inhabitants of Georgia quitted their Settlements for Places of more Security, and reſorted to and about Auguſta, and there fortified themſelves. In the mean time, Warrants were iſſued for apprehending the Ogeachy Men, when ſix of them were taken up in Georgia, and one in this Province, and ſent thither. Governor Reynolds ordered a Troop of 70 Rangers to be raiſed, and our Governor ſent a Reinforcement from the Independent Companies to Auguſta, for the Security of that Place, in caſe the Creeks could not be ſatisfied, and Matters ſhould come to Extremities. But laſt Week our Accounts have been quite favourable; the Creek Nation have ſent Addreſſes to this Government and Georgia, diſcommending the Behaviour of their young Men, expreſſing great Concern at ſuch an Accident happening (in the Manner it was related to them by one of their own People) and hoping it would produce no ill Conſequences towards them from the Engliſh, with whom they deſired to live in perfect Peace and Friendſhip; at the ſame time expreſſing great Sorrow that they could not come to Charles-Town to ſhake Hands (i. e. renew their Treaties of Friendſhip) with his Excellency Governor Lyttleton, without expoſing themſelves to ſuch dangerous Sickneſſes as had heretofore attended them on that long Journey, and loſing many of their Men on the Road; and therefore deſiring he would meet them at Auguſta in the Spring." So that now the Out-Inhabitants of Georgia are returned to their Settlements, and every Thing there is quiet again: And Mr. Pepper, the Agent from this Government to the Creek Nation, having ſet out for their Country the 23d ult. 'tis hoped the Talks he carries to, and will have with them, will not only remove all Jealouſies, and ſettle all Diſputes, but alſo produce ſomething for the Intereſt of all North-America.

We have alſo had ſome little Alarms from the Cherokee Country, but they chiefly aroſe from Miſapprehenſions; and we can aſſure our Readers, that a great Number of the People of that Nation, are ſo forward upon their Journey hither, that they will be in Town within a few Days; and that if the Little Carpenter ſhould not arrive with them, he will ſoon follow, having ſtaid behind only to conduct our People ſafe over the Hills, that are gone to build the Fort.

On Friday laſt arrived here the Darling, Captain Lyford, from Jamaica, who informs us, that the French had 9 Men of War, chiefly Frigates, continually cruizing in the Windward Paſſage, ſo that no Engliſh Veſſel durſt attempt coming through there; and that Admiral Townſhend had ſo few Ships at Jamaica, that he could not attempt to diſturb them: That he was chaſed near Cape Florida a whole Day by a French Frigate of 36 Guns, but eſcaped by running into ſhallow Water upon the Bahama Bank: And, that he ſaw a Ship, a Brigantine and a Sloop, aſhore upon Florida, but could not aſſiſt them.

B O S T O N, November 15.

The following are the Articles of the Capitulation of Oſwego Fort, tranſlated from a French Letter, and came by the laſt Courier from Albany.

THE Demand made by the Commanding-Officer of Oſwego to the Marquis of Montcalm, Marſhal of the Camps and Armies of the King, Commanding in Chief the Troops of his Majeſty in North-America.

ARTICLE I. The Garriſon ſhall ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War, and ſhall be conducted to Mont-Real, where they ſhall be treated with Humanity, and that each ſhall have the Treatment agreeable to his Rank, according to the Cuſtom of War.

ART. II. The Officers and Soldiers, and others, ſhall have their Baggage and Clothes, which ſhall be permitted them to take with them.

ART. III. They ſhall remain Priſoners of War, till ſuch Time as they are exchanged.

I accept the ſaid Articles, in the Name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, on Condition to deliver me up faithfully, the Fortifications, the Ammunition, Artillery, Magazines, Veſſels and Battoes, and every Thing elſe belonging thereunto. I give full Power to Monſ. de la Bauze, Major General, to fulfil the preſent Capitulation, and agree to the Form, as well for the ſaid Fort, which our Troops will take Poſſeſſion of, as for to aſſure you, that there be no Inſult offered to the ſaid Garriſon.

Done at the Camp before Oſwego, the 14th of Auguſt, 11 o'Clock in the Morning, 1756.

Signed, MONTCALM.

By a Veſſel in 5 Days from Halifax, we are informed, that the French Privateers from Louiſbourg had taken and carried in there, an Engliſh Ship, a Snow, and ſeveral ſmaller Veſſels, moſt of them on our Southern Coaſt. That their Privateers are moſtly ſmall Veſſels, 4 Carriage and a few Swivel Guns, with 40 or 50 Men. They ſay Proviſions are very ſcarce at Louiſbourg, eſpecially Bread; and that they had but a ſmall Garriſon there. They likewiſe inform, that a Privateer Schooner was ready to put to Sea to cruize upon our Coaſt in particular: She has a red Bottom, new Main and Fore-ſail, and two Gaff Top-ſails, and is thought to be on the Coaſt by this Time.---Why no armed Veſſel is appointed to protect our Trade, we liſt not to enquire.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Halifax, to his Friend in Boſton, dated November 2, 1756.

"Yeſterday arrived here the Flag of Truce from Louiſbourg, who gives an Account of a Privateer Schooner's ſailing from thence to cruize in Boſton Bay; ſhe mounts ſix three Pounders, eight Swivels, and carries 50 Men, has a red Bottom, new Main-ſail and Foreſail, and two Gaff Top-ſails."

N E W - Y O R K, November 22.

Thurſday Morning was ſent in here, by the Privateer Schooner Charming-Peggy, Captain Haddon, of this Port, a French Barka Longa, Monſieur Piarre Souvage, late Maſter, which he took about 5 Weeks ago, in the Latitude of Bermuda, bound from Porto-Prince, on Hiſpaniola, for Dunkirk. She ſailed from Hiſpaniola the 12th of September, under Convoy of Admiral Salvart, and 7 Men of War, with 16 Merchantmen, and parted from the Merchantmen only three or four Days before he was taken. Monſieur Salvart, after ſeeing the Ships clear of the Iſlands, put back. This Barka Longa ſailed from Dunkirk the 16th of June, with the French King's Declaration of War for the Weſt-India Iſlands, and being in the King's Service, her Cargoe is very inconſiderable, conſiſting of a ſmall Quantity of Indigo and Coffee.

The ſame Day Captain Bethell arrived here in 22 Days from St. Kitts, and informs us, That a Day or two before he ſailed, the Privateer Brig Oliver Cromwell, of that Place, had brought into that Iſland a large French Ship of 22 Guns, and 100 Men, bound from Old France for Martineco, which ſhe took, after a deſperate Engagement, to Windward of that Iſland. The Cromwell received ſo many Shot in her Hull in the Action, that ſhe was nigh ready to ſink, when the brave Engliſh Tars, in order to avoid periſhing in the Ocean, with the greateſt Reſolution boarded the Ship, ſtruck her Colours, and carried her, and at the ſame Time ſaved the poor Cromwell, who they but a few Minutes before had entirely deſerted.

On the 10th of September laſt, in Lat. 25. Lon. 16. Captain Bethell met with a Wreck at Sea, on his Paſſage from hence for the Weſt-Indies, which he imagined was a Sloop bound to the Northward, by her keeping partly above Water: She had a Quarter-deck, was newly painted, Wales yellow, Stern green, and had had ſome Guns, as there was a Carriage or two floating along Side, and ſeveral new Spars.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Privateer Brig Johnſon, Captain Grigg, of this Port, dated at Antigua, the 14th of October, 1756.

"On the 11th Inſtant, we took a Sloop under the Iſland of Grand Tierre, from whence came out a French Privateer, and gave us a Broadſide, but we returned the Compliment ſo warmly, that ſhe ſtood off, and run under the Iſland. On the Evening of the ſame Day, his Majeſty's Sloop of War, the Saltaſh, run on our Starboard Quarter, carried away our Topping-Lift, and endeavoured to board us: She fired 14 Carriage Guns at us, and all her ſmall Arms, killed us one Man, and wounded two more, gave us two Shot between Wind and Water, and ſhattered our Sails and Rigging very much."

Captain Grigg, in his Letter to the Owners of the Privateer Johnſon, ſays, That the Day he took the Sloop above-mentioned, he came up with the Saltaſh Sloop of War, the Captain whereof ha led him, which Captain Grigg anſwered properly; but he ſuſpecting him to be a French Privateer Brig from Martineco, and the Sloop then in Sight, his Conſort, having received Intelligence of two ſuch Veſſels, he fired two Broadſides into him, before he diſcovered his Miſtake, killed one Man, wounded two others, and otherwiſe did the Veſſel ſo much Damage, that Capt. Grigg was obliged to bear away for Antigua, where he left his Prize, repaired the Damage he ſuſtained, and was gone again upon a Cruize, with upwards of 100 Men on board, all well, and in high Spirits.

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

Extract of a Letter from the Bay of Honduras, dated October 6, 1756.

"*Since my laſt by Capts. Kierſted and Crew, whom I wiſh ſafe to Hand, we have received, the 4th Inſtant, by a Flag of Truce, two Letters from the Governor of Meridith. The firſt, dated the 5th of July, intimated, that by erecting a Fort, and bringing down Soldiers, was, as they imagined, with a View to maintain and make this Place our own, which was acting contrary to the Treaty between the two crowned Heads; and that unleſs we could produce Authority from his Britannick Majeſty, for ſettling this Place, we muſt depart hence; neither did he limit any Time for our ſo doing.*

"*The ſecond is dated the 14th of September, and intimates, that we had been guilty of a Breach of Peace, in erecting ſaid Fortifications, as it never was his Intention to ſuffer his People to commit any Hoſtilities, neither as yet had they: Therefore muſt directly depart from the Bay, or elſe he would forthwith diſpatch an Army to drive us.*

"*Don Antonio Amlamilla, Commandant of Backelar, brought ſaid Letters, and had Orders to view our Battery and Stores, which we permitted him to do. We muſt therefore certainly expect a ſhort Reſidence here, and therefore what Wood you have unſold of mine, deſire you may keep in Store for a better Market.-- Proviſions of all Kinds are, thank God, plenty with us; we only want a Riſing, to get our Wood out, and come away.*"

By a Letter from the Highlands, dated the 17th Inſtant, we learn, that three different Parties of Indians appeared near Mamecothin, on the Road between Miniſink and Rochester, laſt Sunday Se'ennight; that they fell on two Men to the Weſtward of Mamecothin, and on two Men and one Woman on the Road to the Eaſtward of it; one of the Men they attacked to the Weſtward was found killed, but not ſtripped nor ſcalped; the other could not be found: One of them that they fell upon to the Eaſtward was found killed, ſtripped and ſcalped; but the other Man and the Woman made their Eſcape.

The ſame Day a Barn and Barrack was burnt near the Place abovementioned, and ſeveral Cattle killed.

Saturday laſt the Privateer Ship Hercules, of 22 Guns, and 150 Men, Samuel Bayard, Commander, fell down to the Watering-place, in order to proceed on her Cruize.

And, next Day the Privateer Snow Dreadnought, James M'Hugh, Commander, fell down alſo.

A Letter from one of our Naval-Officers taken on Ontario Lake, dated Quebeck, October 8, to a Gentleman in Albany, brought thither by a Friend Indian, mentions that himſelf and Brother Captives were all well, and then on the Point of being put on board Veſſels for Europe.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated laſt Friday.

"Undoubted you have heard that all our Operations againſt the Enemy, for the Seaſon, are at an End; and that our Forces are going into Winter Quarters, certain Intelligences having been obtained, that Monſieur Montcalm, the French General, had ordered his Forces into Quarters ſome Weeks ago, the Weather beginning to grow very ſharp. Our Fort Edward is rendered extremely ſtrong, inſomuch that the 500 Men left in Garriſon there, are thought to be ſufficient to keep off any Body of Men the Enemy can bring againſt it. Fort William Henry is alſo well formed, and left garriſoned by 500 Men more; and ſuch a Communication is eſtabliſhed between them, that any Attack made upon either, Aſſiſtance from the other may be obtained in a Triſle of Time, and is ſo ordered, that ſhould the Enemy come between, they are ſure of being engaged between two Fires. We have heard of no late Depredations of the Enemy on our Frontiers. General Johnſon left this a few Days ago, for the Onondago Country. Lord Loudon is now here, and when he leaves it I know not. We have a fine long Range of Barracks here, compleatly finiſhed for the Comfort of the Soldiers. I have one Thing further particularly to obſerve to you, that the Battoemen returned from Duty, and paid off, are in general very healthy and ſtrong, owing, it is thought, to their conſtant Exerciſe, their Calling, indeed, being all ſuch."

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.

Friday laſt His Honour the Governor, with the Gentlemen that accompanied him, returned from Eaſton, having concluded a Peace with the Delaware Indians that live on Saſquehanna: So that it is hoped our Northern Frontier will now have ſome Reſt from the Incurſions of the Savages, and the Province better enabled to defend the Weſtern Parts.

On Monday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province met here.

On Thurſday laſt the Privateer Ship SPRY was launched here, and is now fitting out with the utmoſt Expedition for a Cruize againſt His Majeſty's Enemies. She is a fine Ship; has all the Appearances of going well; is of great Force, as may be ſeen by the following Advertiſement; will certainly ſail in a Fortnight or three Weeks at farthеſt; and is to be commanded by Capt. Obadiah Bowne, a Gentleman who had the Command of a Privateer from this Port the laſt War, in which he met with deſerved Succeſs, his Conduct giving intire Satisfaction to his Employers, and he was well reſpected by all that ſailed with him.

Arrived from this Port. Captain Smith at Halifax. The Captains Alliſon, Lownes, Jones, Miller and Rowland, at Antigua. And Capt. Walker, from New-Caſtle, at St. Chriſtophers.

Capt. Miller narrowly eſcaped being taken off of Antigua by a French Privateer, being chaſed a conſiderable Time by her, but at laſt got ſafe in.

The Publick is deſired to beware of Counterfeit TEN SHILLING New-Caſtle Bills, ſome of which have again appeared among us; they are done from a Copperplate, dated 1746, and in the Arms there is DPOIT, inſtead of DROIT. The ſame Counterfeits were advertiſed in this Paper ſome Years ago, and may be eaſily diſcovsred.

☞ The MANAGERS of the NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY hereby give the Publick Notice, That as Numbers of their Tickets were ſent Abroad to different Places for Sale, and they have not yet received the Returns, whether they are ſold or not, they are obliged to poſtpone the Drawing until Wedneſday, the 29th of next Month, when it will certainly be drawn without further Delay.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Nancy, John Darke, from St. Chriſtophers.
---------Jennings, Jeremiah Baſſet, from Antigua.
---------Indian Queen, Ricloff Albertſon, from N. York.
---------Polly, George Noarth, from Maryland.
Schooner Recovery, Lawrence Brice, from N. Providence.
---------Betſey, Samuel Smith, from Halifax.
---------Induſtry, Nicholas Thorndike, from Salem.
Schooner Abigail, Nathaniel Winſlow, from Boſton.
---------Peggy and Sarah, John Nickells, from Ditto.
Snow Induſtry, Samuel Nuttle, from Liſbon.
------Charming Polly, John Hazelwood, frum St. Croix.
Ship Myrtilla, Richard Budden, from Liſbon.
------Recovery, Robert Stephenſon, from Liverpool.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Patty, Samuel Houſe for Halifax.
---------Alcadia, Thomas Derrick, for New-York.
---------Anne, John Morſs, for Ditto.
Brig Margery, Peter Spence, for Jamaica.
------Neptune, James Godfrey, for Londonderry.
Ship Philadelphia, Robert Ferguſon, for Cork.
------Rebecca, Hugh Bowes, for Fyall.

CLEARED.

Sloop Endeavour, James Nickells, to Boſton.
---------Peggy, Joſiah Cox, to Jamaica.
---------Mary, Solomon Garraway, to Antigua.
---------Saliſbury, Thomas Diſmore, to Salem.
---------Charming Sally, Michael Tivitoe, to Barbados.
---------Hanover, Eliſha Durphy, to Rhode-Iſland.
---------Leniſtone, William Child, to New-York.
Brig Sarah and Katherine, William Condy, to St. Kitts.
Ship Beulah, John Ritchie, to Barbados.
Schooner Dolphin, William Morton, to Boſton.
Snow Charming Hetty, Blathwaite Jones, to Antigua.

Saturday next will be publiſhed, and ſold at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE,

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1757. Containing, beſides the uſual Calculations, Rules for chuſing a healthy Situation; and preventing the Inconveniences of an unhealthy one.---How to make a *Striking Sun-dial*, by which not only a Man's own Family, but all his Neighbours for ten Miles round may know what a Clock it is, when the Sun ſhines, without ſeeing the Dial.---Rules to be agreeable in Converſation.---How to riſe at Court.---Reaſons for Reſignation to the Will of Heaven.---Rules of Law fit to be obſerved in making Purchaſes ſafe.----Advantages of Sincerity.---Friends loſt by Exceſs of Wit.---Breakfaſt, Dinner, and Supper of *Pride*.---Religion no Subject for Jeſting.---Happy Effects of Diligence and Perſeverance.---Of *Modeſty*.---Liberty of the Preſs.---True Paradoxes on the *Jewiſh*, *Chriſtian* and *Mahometan* Sabbaths.---Of Giving Advice.---Of Ambition.----On Happineſs and Contentment.---Godlineſs more valuable than Learning.---How to have green tender *Indian* Corn to eat all the Year round.---Of the great blazing Star expected this Year 1757 or 1758, and its dreadful poſſible Conſequences to the Globe of this Earth.---How to ſtop immediately the moſt violent Bleeding of Wounds, by an eaſy Remedy; very uſeful to Soldiers fighting in the Woods, at a Diſtance from Surgeons.---How to recover Salt from old Brine or Pickle, and improve it in Goodneſs; an eaſy and valuable Art where Salt is dear.---How by an eaſy and ready Method to gauge any Caſk. With many other Matters curious, entertaining and uſeful, both in Verſe and Proſe, wiſe Sayings, pleaſant Turns, *&c. &c. &c.*

Chester, November 16, 1756.

TAken up about the 3d day of October paſt, and committed to Cheſter goal, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, one James Finnigan, who confeſſes himſelf to be a deſerter from Fort Auguſta, was a ſoldier to capt. Salter, and left the fort about the laſt of September. Theſe are to give notice, that unleſs the ſaid James Finnigan is releaſed in three weeks after the date hereof, he will be ſold for charges, by SAMUEL SMITH, Sub-ſheriff. ⊕

STray'd or ſtolen from the plantation of Charles Williams, in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, a roan horſe, three years old, a natural pacer, fifteen hands high, one hind foot white, has a ſhort ſwitch tail, and lately ſhod. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, or if ſtolen and the thief taken, Three Pounds reward, paid by SAMUEL HART. ⊕

N. B. He went away the 6th day of November.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1756.

NOW in the goal of this city, a Dutch ſervant man, named Matthias Yarnold, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, can talk but little Engliſh, and ſays he belongs to John Shurts, in Amwell townſhip, in the Jerſeys, about 9 miles from Borden-town. Theſe are to deſire his maſter to come or ſend for him, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his Fees in four weeks after the above date, by THOMAS JAMES, Goaler. ‖

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of publick vendue, on the fourth day of December next, about two a clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by land of Robert Cummings, Abraham Bennet, Ram Vanderbelt, Jeremiah Dungan, and Clement Dungan, containing 146 acres; late the eſtate of George Bennet, and taken in execution at the ſuit of Robert Tomkins. by BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff. ¶

To be SOLD,

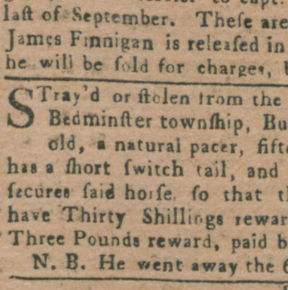
A Likely Negroe Boy. Enquire of Katherine Dorland, on Doctor Zachary's Plantation. ¶

To be LET,

By *ISAAC JONES*,

THE Houſe in which Mr. John Neglee formerly lived, in Second-ſtreet, near the Sign of the George.

Fitting out for a Cruize againſt His Majeſty's Enemies,

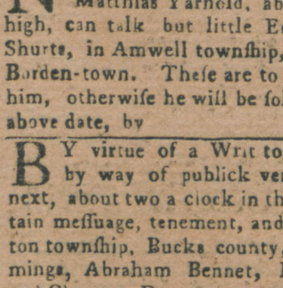


The SHIP
SPRY,
OBADIAH BOWNE
Commander;

Mounting 22 Carriage, and 20 Swivel Guns, to carry 170 Men, and will ſail with all Expedition.

All Gentlemen Sailors and others, inclined to enter on board for the Cruiſe, may ſee the Articles at George Hawkins's, in Front-ſtreet.

For LONDONDERRY,



The SNOW
RECOVERY,
ROBERT STEPHENSON
Commander;

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed, great part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to Conyngham and Neſbitt, or the Commander, at Market-ſtreet wharff; who has for ſale ſeveral crates of earthen ware, and the indentures of ſix women ſervants, imported from Liverpool, whoſe times will be ſold very cheap for ready money. †

Mifflin, &
N. B. S
dinary Accom

AT the New School-Houſe, over a
taught Reading, Writing, Arithm
veying, Menſuration, Steriometry,
&c. by WILLIAM RAN
N. B. An Evening School at ſaid Place.

BRoke out of Cheſter goal, laſt night, one
ry ſhort well-ſet fellow, pretends to be a
fair complexion, and ſmooth fac'd: Had on whe
a light coloured camblet coat, a blue cloth jacket,
a check ſhirt, a pair of old dy'd leather breeches,
ſtockings, a pair of half worn pumps, and an almoſ
hat; his hair is cut off, and wears a cap; he is a gr
ſouff, and very apt to get drunk; he has with him two
one from ſome Inhabitants in Burlington county, Jerſey,
he will no doubt produce as a paſs. Whoever takes up and ſe
ſaid Rockett in any goal, ſhall have two Piſtoles reward, paid by
October 27, 1756. SAMUEL SMITH, Goaler. ‖ 5s. T

To be SOLD,

A Likely young Negro man, who has had the ſmall-pox, fit for town or country buſineſs, a complete fellow for a publick-houſe, or to wait on a gentleman. Enquire of SAMUEL LEACOCK, at the New-Printing-Office.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

THOMAS AUSTIN,

At his houſe in Lombard-ſtreet, on Society-hill, next door but one to John Palmer's.

A Parcel of choice cocoa, a few barrels of muſcovado ſugar, and a very good clock, with a mohogony caſe. Likewiſe a likely young Negroe man, fit for any Buſineſs within or without doors.

Juſt imported from London, in the Hope, Capt. Bolitho, and to be ſold by

RICHARD FOOTMAN, and COMPANY,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Arch-ſtreet,

COARSE, middling and fine drab, blue, black and ſcarlet broadcloths, blue and red ſtrouds, bearſkins, plain and napt duffils, white ſwanſkin bays, blue, red, brown and green halfthicks, drab plains, foreſt-cloths, German ſerges, plain and corded druggets, ſerge denims, royal ribs, white and ſtriped linceys, emboſſed ſerges, white, red and ſcarlet flannels, white yd. wd. bays, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, roſe blankets, brown and white buckrams, check'd and plain camblets, ſilk ditto, half yard and yard wide worſted damaſks, check'd and plain Venetian poplins, plain and maſqueraded camblettees, yd. wd. lovers knots, worſted cords and ſtarrets, black bombazeens, blue, green and black ſingle alopeens, French cord, ſtay braid and galoon, ſilk and hair flat buttons and twiſt, thread, cotton, ſirret and ſilk laces, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, cotton tapes, bed bunts, eleven nail, 3 quarter, 7-eights, yard wide and 6 quarter linen and cotton checks, pins and needles, white Scots and coloured threads, beſt baladine ſewing ſilks of all colours, white, green, blue, pink, and cloth coloured durants and tammies, paduaſoy, taffety and figured ribbons, ſilk handkerchiefs, womens black velvet, worſted and thread hoſe, horn, mould and wire ſhirt and waiſtcoat buttons, broad and narrow quality bindings, 2d, 4d, and 6d. firrets, cambricks, long lawns, manege hollands, duroys, letter'd gartering, Holman's ink-powder, writing-paper, half yard black, blue green and bluſh perſians, worſted and hair ſhags, blue, black and cloth coloured ſhaloons, plain and ſtriped calimancoes, flowered and brocaded worſted ſattins, brocaded tobines, ſtriped and crimſon half yard thread ſattins, black alamodes, half ell and 3 qr. black, pink, blue, green and cloth colour'd mantuas, half ell and 3 qr. black ducapes and paduaſoys, blue, green and white Engliſh damaſks, felt and caſtor hats, white jeans, coloured jeans and pillow fuſtians, white figured demities, Dilworth's ſpelling-books, cotton gowns, cherriderries, cotton velvet ſhapes, black and drab cotton velvets, ſtriped cotton hollands, floor and bedſide carpets, pictures of old Hendrick, looking-glaſſes, ſundry tin ware, ſadlery, cutlary, ironmongery, coffee, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM GRIFFITTS,

At his houſe in Second-ſtreet,

A Great variety of 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, ozenbrigs and ticklingburgh, ſail cloth, No 1, 2, and 9, Indian blanketing, 3d, 4d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny nails, bar lead, ſwan and duck ſhot, broadcloths, yarn ſtockings, felt hats, crates of yellow earthen ware, window glaſs 8 by 10, &c. Tbctf.

ANY PERSON

WHO has a Pair of likely young HORSES (fit for a Carriage) to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to the Printer. Tbctf.

Juſt imported by

JONATHAN and JOHN MIFFLIN,

And to be ſold cheap for caſh, at their ſtore, next the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,

A GOOD aſſortment of Iriſh linens, 3 qr. and 7 eights garlix, ozenbrigs, ſail duck, ſheeting, dowlas, rugs, perſians, beſt pins, London ſteel, A. C. No. 3, ſhot, London and Boſton loaf ſugar, muſcovado ditto, beſt old Jamaica ſpirits and Weſt-India rum, melaſſes, tea, coffee, mackrel, Indian corn, bar iron, grindſtones, a few groce of Engliſh bottles, &c.

N. B. A bakehouſe to be lett or ſold, in Spruce-ſtreet, near the Dock. Tbc. 2 M.

...ue,
...lt-
...y,
...of
...Ed-
...e of
...ff.

...25th day
...fternoon,
...ue, a mes-
...a fulling-mill
...ning 200 acres,
...seized and taken
...AS, Sheriff.

...ay, the 26th day of
... the afternoon, at
...kley townſhip, will
...meſſuage, tenement,
...chuylkill river, in the
..., containing 74 acres,
...arrett deceaſed; ſeized
COULTAS, Sheriff.

...on Saturday, the 27th day
...e o' clock in the afternoon,
...n Race-ſtreet, will be expoſed
...ck meſſuage, tenement, and lot
...foreſaid, containing in front 18
...a good kitchen; the lot commo-
...e Boyer; ſeized and taken in ex-
JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

...r county, 10th Month 29, 1756.
...ia, a pocket-book, in which were di-
...ount of Three Pounds Five Shillings, a-
...arkable New-Caſtle bill of Fifteen Shillings,
... worn off, and almoſt broken in two in the
...e year gone, and the ſigners names; divers
...ted to the back of it, to the thickneſs of
...en, the laſt of which is a thin white paper,
...te Hillborn and Jones; and as it was done clan-
... ſaid Bill is unpaſſable, all perſons are deſired to
... the ſaid bill, and ſecure the perſon, ſo that he or
... the puniſhment due for the crime, and for ſo doing
...ive Thirty Shillings reward, paid by
* CALEB SHEWARD.

RAN away on the firſt of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named Ephraim Pote, about 19 years of about five feet five inches high: Had on when he went away, a broadcloth coat, with mohair buttons, green jacket, with fore-parts, and a new brown nap jacket, new buckſkin breeches, a pair of light coloured camblet ditto, two pair of ſtockings, one pair deep blue, the other grey, a white ſhirt, and an ozenbrigs ditto, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, if taken in this province, and if out of the province, Three Pounds, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN DOYL.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

A WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, is willing to take a child to nurſe. Enquire of James Much, living in Tredyffryn townſhip, Cheſter county.

N. B. On ſending a few lines, directed as above, ſhe will wait on any perſon living at a diſtance. ¶

HUSSEY and FITZGERALD, Taylors,

HAVE moved from the houſe in Front ſtreet, next but one to Cheſtnut-ſtreet, to the ſign of the Hand and Shears, in the ſame ſquare, next door to Abraham Taylor, Eſq; and within three doors of Walnut ſtreet; where they carry on their buſineſs, and requeſt the favour of their former cuſtomers to continue their friendſhip, which will be gratefully acknowledged by ſaid

¶ HUSSEY and FITRGERALD.

New-York, October 11, 1756.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Reward.

A Perſon who called himſelf John Pattiſon, having ſhort hair, an olive coloured thick-ſet coat, a pair of ſhort check trowſers, yarn ſtockings, and has an impediment in his ſpeech, about 32 years old, is 5 feet 6 inches high, of ſlender make, and has told others he has two ſiſters married in or about Prince-town; ſold a perſon on Wedneſday laſt was ſe'ennight to the ſubſcriber, as a ſervant, who called himſelf Edward Brewer, and a houſe-carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, pock-mark'd, well-ſet, black eyes, about 5 feet 4 inches high, with an old ſtriped jacket, a check ſhirt, and ſhort narrow dirty ozenbrigs trowſers; and as there is the greateſt reaſon, from the ſaid Pattiſon's informing the ſubſcriber that he lived in Eaſt-Jerſey, when in fact his place of reſidence is on or near Duck-creek, in the lower counties on Delaware, and his being ſeen lurking about the veſſel that the ſaid Brewer was on board of on the Day following, and both diſappearing the ſame day, that they are gone off together; the ſubſcriber will pay any Perſon that takes up and ſecures the ſaid Edward Brewer, if out of this government, Five Pounds; and alſo Fifteen Pounds for taking up the ſaid Pattiſon, provided ſuch perſon can prove that the ſaid Patriſon was in any reſpect aiding or aſſiſting the ſaid ſervant in making his elopment as aforeſaid.

WILLIAM KELLY.

N. B. The ſaid Pattiſon and Brewer came to this Town from the ſouthward, by the ſtage laſt Wedneſday was ſe'ennight.

The above reward will be paid by Townſend White, in Philadelphia, if the perſons are brought to him.

For *LEITH*,
The
SNOW
DELAWARE,

For Freight apply to ROBERT RAGG, at his Houſe, in Front-ſtreet.

For DUBLIN,
The SHIP
JOSEPH and JANE,
William Waſdale, Commander;

Burthen about 180 Tons, will ſail with all convenient Speed, having one Half of her Cargoe already engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to William and David M'Ilvaine, at their Store in Front-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, or to the ſaid Maſter on board, at Hamilton's Wharf. ⊖

For NEWRY,
The SHIP
HAYFIELD,
Robert Henderſon
Commander,

Will ſail the firſt week in December, having great part of her cargo already engaged.

For freight or paſſage, apply to GEORGE BRYAN, CONYNGHAM and NESBITT, or the Commander, at Hamilton's Wharff. ⊕

For BELFAST,
The Snow
DUNBAR,
Samuel Montgomery Maſter,

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having two thirds of her cargoe engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to James M'Cullough, or Samuel Purviance, or ſaid Maſter on board, at the Tunn Wharff. She is a prime ſailer, and has good accommodations for paſſengers.

For NEWRY,
The SHIP
CHARMING POLLY,
HENRY DUNN,
Maſter;

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having part of her cargoe already engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to John Wallace in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, or ſaid Maſter on board the ſhip at Andrew Hodge's Wharff.

N. B. She is a prime ſailer, and has good accommodations for paſſengers.

Deſerted from the PENNSYLVANIA FORCES.

ADam Vice, a German, from Capt. Lloyd's company, a luſty well-ſet fellow, about 5 feet 11 inches high, of a brown complexion, broad ſhoulders, with a little ſtoop, 35 years of age, has light brown hair, and ſpeaks but little Engliſh.

Hartman Providore, a German, from Capt. Lloyd's company, a well-ſet man, with a bold ſoldier-like aſpect, 5 feet 8 inches high, 26 years of age, much pock-mark'd, has brown hair, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh.

John Williamſon, an Engliſhman, and ſhoemaker by trade, from Capt. Lloyd's company, 5 feet 5 inches high, pock-mark'd, black hair, and grey eyes, a large ſcar on his head, and a ſmall one on his under lip, bow legged, pretty well ſet, with ſquare ſhoulders, and had on a regimental coat, callicoe waiſtcoat, and leather breeches.

Edward Byrne, from Capt. Lloyd's company, an Iriſhman, 5 feet 6 inches high, 30 years of age, very well ſet, heſitates a little in his ſpeech, is a very active fellow, inclined to drink and quarrel, and has followed the buſineſs of a poulterer.----They all carried off their arms, and the provincial regimentals.

Frederick Gilbert, from Captain Shippen's Company, 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has black hair, and a little round ſhoulder'd.

Yoeſt Riddle, from Capt. Shippen's company, a well-ſet fellow, about 30 years of age, wears his own hair, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and generally leaves his upper lip unſhav'd.

George Cook, from Capt. Shippen's company, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, and has ſtrait light coloured hair. And,

Henry Hound, of Captain Hambright's company, aged twenty-five years, a pretty luſty fellow, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, and wears his own hair.----The four laſt are all Germans, but talk ſome Engliſh, and carried off their arms and accoutrements.

Whoever ſecures any of the above deſerters in any of his majeſty's goals, or brings them to James Young, in Philadelphia, Commiſſary General of the muſters of the Pennſylvania forces, ſhall have EIGHT POUNDS reward for all of them, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for each, and reaſonable charges. ‡ 4 We.

Barbados, July 29 1756.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raiſing 5000 *£ for aſſiſting the unhappy Sufferers by the late dreadful Fire in Bridge-Town, which broke out in the Evening of the 8th Day of February laſt; but particularly towards relieving the poor Widows, and others, real Objects of Charity, who were unfortunately involved in that great Calamity.*

AS this ſcheme is calculated on eaſy terms, and propoſed with a good intention, it is hoped it will be well received by the publick, and be look'd upon as an act of neceſſity; and, as ſuch, meet with the encouragement it claims. And in order to preſerve the publick credit as much as may be, by not ſtopping the circulation of the current caſh in this Iſland, the managers of this Lottery hereby give notice, That they will, as ſoon as they can, purchaſe bills of exchange, with the money they ſhall receive, for account of the adventurers; and will alſo accept good bills of exchange from the purchaſers of tickets; and the overplus, if any, ſhall be paid to them in money on delivery of their tickets.

Number of prizes.		Value of the prizes.		Total value of the prizes.
1	of	1500 £	is	1500 £
1	of	1000	is	1000
2	of	500	are	1000
2	of	250	are	500
12	of	50	are	600
32	of	25	are	800
450	of	10	are	4500
2000	of	7 10s.	are	15000
		First drawn ticket,		50
2500 Prizes.		Laſt drawn, - -		50
7500 Blanks.				
10000 Tickets, at 50 s. each, are				25000 £

Twenty Pounds in every Hundred Pounds, to be deducted from the prizes.

The fortunate, or prize tickets, to be demanded in one Callender month, after the drawing of the Lottery is finiſhed; and every perſon to be paid, in turn, as he comes to the table, in caſh, or good Bills of exchange, to be indorſed (if required) by perſons of known credit in this iſland, at the exchange which the managers receive bills at in payment for tickets, though the managers have no doubt they ſhall be able to procure purchaſers for whatever bills they may have or draw for account hereof; in which caſe the whole will be paid in money.

All prizes not demanded within ſix callender months after the drawing the lottery is finiſhed, will be deemed as generouſly given for the uſe of the ſufferers by the ſaid fire, and are not to be demanded afterwards.

The ſum meant to be raiſed by this lottery is to be diſpoſed in the following manner, viz.

Every perſon who has ſuſtained a Loſs by the ſaid fire, to the amount of Fifty Pounds, or under, and is an object of charity, who ſhall deliver to one of the managers a particular account thereof ſworn to, and certified by any juſtice of peace, within one callender month from the date of theſe propoſals, ſhall receive the whole of ſuch his, or her loſs, with a deduction only of Five per Cent. to the uſe of Mr. Thomas Aſtin, for his trouble in keeping the books of, and tranſacting, this concern.

The ſufferers, to the amount of more than 50 l. who ſhall ſo deliver the like certificates, and within the time above limited, to receive the one half, the one third, or other leſs proportion of ſuch their loſſes, as they ſhall appear to be more or leſs objects of charity, and as the remainder of the 5000 l. after payment to thoſe perſons firſt above mentioned, will allow, ſubject to the like deduction of 5 per cent. to the uſe of Mr. Thomas Aſtin.

The following perſons have undertaken the management of this lottery, viz. Richard Hall, Eſq; James Shepherd, Eſq; Mr. Thomas Oſtrehan, Henry Haſell, William Croydon, Samſon Wood, George Law, Thomas Aſtin, Henry Walker, and Francis Donovan; who are ready to be bound, jointly and ſeverally, for the due and faithful performance of the truſt repoſed in them; and will account upon oath, if thereunto required. And any adventurer may, within two callender months after the drawing the ſaid lottery is finiſhed, inſpect the books (which will be kept at the office of the ſaid Thomas Aſtin for that purpoſe) and ſee in what manner the ſaid ſum is diſtributed.

Notice will be given in the Barbados Gazette one month before the drawing of the lottery, of the place and time of drawing, that ſuch adventurers as ſhall think fit may be preſent.

Tickets to be ſold by the managers, and by Mr. Thomas Aſtin, at his office, near the Cuſtom houſe, in Bridgetown, where attendance will be given every day, Sundays excepted, from nine o' clock to 12 in the forenoon, and from two to five in the afternoon.

Perſons of character, who intend to be adventurers in this lottery, may write to the ſaid managers, or any one of them, mentioning, in ſuch letter, the number of tickets they will take, and they may be aſſured that Number ſhall be reſerved for them, but they muſt ſend, and pay, in caſh, for ſuch tickets, at leaſt 15 days before the day appointed for drawing the ſaid lottery; otherwiſe it may be delayed, and prove very injurious to the propoſed ſcheme.

A liſt of the prizes, and a particular account of the diſpoſal of the ſum to be raiſed, will be publiſhed in the Barbados Gazette.

The amount of the loſs, by the ſaid fire, is computed at about 50,000 l. it was therefore, at firſt, thought to have raiſed, by a lottery, 20 000 l. for the purpoſes herein before mentioned; but, as ſuch a ſcheme was too large for this iſland, and muſt have taken up a long time to compleat, and would have been attended with many difficulties and inconveniencies, it was judged a more proper ſtep to propoſe ſmall lotteries; which, if well planned and conducted, it is apprehended will, without injury to the publick, be the only method to relieve, more effectually, the unhappy ſufferers by thoſe devouring flames; and it is not doubted, that thoſe who were ſo fortunate as to eſcape the calamities of that terrible night will feel for their diſtreſſed neighbours.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1756.

MR. ASTIN, one of the managers, mentioned in the above ſcheme, hereby gives notice to the publick, that he has directions to take in ſubſcriptions here, and in other parts of the Continent, for 4000 *tickets. Thoſe who are inclined to become adventurers, are deſired to ſend in their names, and places of abode, to the undermentioned perſons, who are appointed to receive them; and that notice will be given, ſome time in March next, to bring in their monies, and receive their tickets, that being the time appointed to draw the lottery; and that ſecurity will then be given for the due and faithful performance of the undertaking.*

Subſcriptions are taken in here by Evan Morgan, Walter Shee, Thomas Gilbert, *Meſſieurs* Scott *and* M'Michael, James Humphreys, David Hall, *and by the ſaid* Aſtin, *at his houſe on Society-Hill.*

Now on ſale, at the loweſt rates, for ready money, at the ſtore of the late Captain WILLIAM GRANT, deceaſed, in Water-ſtreet, a great variety of European and Eaſt-India goods, conſiſting of

A FINE aſſortment of ſattins, paduaſoys, ſilk ſerge deſoys, India and Engliſh taffeties, ſtriped and plain perſians, ſarcenet, alamode, damaſks, black, ſcarlet and crimſon ſilk breeches patterns, ribb'd, gauze and black ſilk ſtockings, ſilk caps, black and cloth colour'd mitts and gloves, ſilk laces, variety of ſilk handkerchiefs, cardinals, capuchins, a large aſſortment of plain and figured ribbons, bordered and plain bandanoes, baladine ſewing ſilks, ſilverets, rich ſpangles, crapes, grazets, Iriſh ſtuffs, hairbines grograms, fine aſſortment of camblets, camblettees, ſuper and coarſe duroys, fine ſaggathies, double and ſingle alopeens, bombazeens, venetians, new check barley-corns, tammies, durants, black, white and ſtriped calimancoes, florettas, yard-wide plads, ſhaloons, corded and plain poplins, flowered and plain ruſſels, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, a large aſſortment of broad and narrow cloths, wadding, buckram and hair-cloths, buttons and mohair, printed cottons, linens, fine and coarſe chints, calicoes muſlins, cotton curtain patterns, counterpains, cotton and thread ſtockings, gloves, mitts and waiſtcoat patterns, ſuſtians, thick-ſets, flowered demity and cotton gowns, a large parcel of mens and womens gloves, Iriſh linens, tandems, tandem ſileſias, bag holland, princes linen, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, dowlas, ell and yard-wide Iriſh ſheeting, damaſk and diaper tablecloths, clouting, napkin and ruſſia diapers and huckabacks, 3-qr. yard and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, Scots, barnegoze, cotton, printed and muſlin handkerchiefs, tapes, bobbins, laces, garterings, qualities, horſe-hair, chipt and leghorn hats, fine mecklin, bruſſels and black lace, fine aſſortment of fans, umbrelloes, necklaces, fine needles, temple and young green ſpectacles, carpets and chair ſeats, table matts, mohogony and walnut frame, gilt and plain, looking glaſſes, a curious aſſortment of pictures, many of them quite new, Scots, nuns, numbered and coloured threads, horn and ivory combs, veſt and ſhirt buttons, a fine parcel of mens and womens horſe-whips, neſts of trunks, tea cheſts, childrens morocco pumps, red and blue sheanys and harrateens, Flanders and other bed ticks and bunts, ſtay-cord and braid, velvet ſhapes, blank books, wafers, ſealing wax, maps, Holman's ink-powder, paper hangings, a very large quantity of iron-mongery, pewter, copper, tin, braſs ware and cutlary, lead and ſhot, raiſins, currants, alom, drugs, variety of window glaſs, pipes, earthen-ware, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, indigo, Harvey's, Flavell's and Pearſall's works, muſcovado ſugar in barrels, a large parcel of muſkets and bayonets, &c. &c. &c.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Grant are deſired to pay the ſame to the Executrix and Executors, MARY GRANT, SAMUEL SMITH, THOMAS BOURNE, and JOHN WALLACE.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]